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ABSTRACT

This document is a compilation of legislation on issues critical to children and families, enacted during 1992 by the states and the District of Columbia. The laws pertaining to various issues are listed by state and briefly described. Issues are: (1) abuse and neglect (including background checks and screening, court procedures, financing, legal representation, prevention, treatment, training, reporting, and victim and witness protection); (2) child care and early childhood education (including administration, financing, regulation, and licensing); (3) child health (including administration, chronic conditions, and immunization); (4) child mental health (including administration, mentally retarded children, and treatment); (5) child welfare (including administration, adoption, family preservation, out-of-home placement, and financing); (6) family law (including custody, visitation, and divorce); (7) general issues such as administration, family support, and interagency coordination; (8) juvenile justice (including administration, penalties, financing, procedures, and records); (9) public assistance (including administration, welfare reform, housing and homeless assistance, and medical assistance); (10) substance abuse and control (including administration, detection, license revocation, penalties, and prevention); and (11) youth at risk (including collaborative initiatives, missing children, dropping out of school, and teenage pregnancy). The appendixes contain an index of current child support citations by subtopic, and a state-by-state listing of enactments by topic and citation. (SM)

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- o To improve the quality and effectiveness of state legislatures;
- o To foster interstate communication and cooperation; and
- o To ensure states a strong, cohesive voice in the federal system.

The Conference has offices in Denver, Colorado, and Washington, D.C.

1992 STATE LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY:

Children, Youth, and Family Issues

A publication of the
Children, Youth, and Families Program

National Conference of State Legislatures
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FOREWORD

The 1992 *State Legislative Summary: Children, Youth, and Family Issues*, a publication of summarized legislation throughout the states, is offered annually by the National Conference of State Legislatures.

The summary reflects a continuing effort by the Children, Youth, and Families Program within the Conference to provide information about legislative action on issues that affect children and the quality of their lives. Topic areas include child abuse and neglect, child care/early childhood education, child health, child mental health, child welfare, family law, juvenile justice, public assistance, substance abuse and youth at risk. The summary focuses attention on the increasing interest among legislatures in creating and sustaining healthy environments for children and their families.

The Children, Youth, and Families Program is proud to offer a multitude of services to state legislatures and we encourage constituents to contact the Denver office staff for information, research, technical assistance, or publications.

Representative Tom Bates (Calif.)
Chair, AOL Children and Families
Services Committee

Karen Edwards (Tenn.)
Staff Chair, AOL Children
and Families Services Committee



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This publication is a cooperative effort of the Children, Youth, and Families (CYF) Program and the states. The CYF program staff gratefully acknowledges and appreciates the assistance of all legislative staff contacts, for without their efforts and thoroughness, this compilation of enacted legislation would not be possible.

Contributing to the contents of the 1992 summary were members of the CYF program staff, Barbara Houlik who coordinated the entire project, former staff members Scott Chazdon and Malcolm Williams, and consultant, Mary Fairchild. Thanks to Rena Roybal for the front cover design.

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INTRODUCTION

This publication represents a continuing effort by the Children, Youth, and Families Program at the National Conference of State Legislatures to document and track legislative activity on issues critical to children and families.

This document is a compilation of legislation enacted during the 1992 sessions by the states and Washington, D.C. The nine states having year-round sessions (California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) submitted legislation signed from June 30, 1991 through June 30, 1992. Arkansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon and Texas were not in session; however, several 1991 Maine and Oregon bills are included which were not in the previous edition. Puerto Rico did not send any legislation.

State legislative staff contacts provided copies of bills and were also asked to review state entries prior to publication. State-by-state listings of enactments by topic and citation are provided in the appendix.

Legislation is listed in the summary under 11 major topic areas and 61 subtopics. Readers should check all related topics and subtopics for specific legislation. For example, statutes related to abuse in child care settings may be found in the child care section, but relevant legislation applicable to child care providers may also be found in the abuse and neglect section. Similarly, statutes related to termination of parental rights are listed separately but may also be of interest to those seeking information on recent state adoption policy in the adoption section.

This year child support legislation is not summarized, due to insufficient staff resources; however, an index of current child support citations by subtopic is included in the appendix.

We appreciate any suggestions regarding NCSL's efforts to provide a complete and comprehensive legislative summary. To comment, please call or write to NCSL's Children, Youth, and Families Program in the Denver office.



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AJR	Assembly Joint Resolution
ACR	Assembly Concurrent Resolution
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
CASA	court appointed special advocate
CASSP	Child and Adolescent Service System Program
CCDBG	Child Care and Development Block Grant
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CPS	child protective services
EPSDT	early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment
GAIN	Greater Avenues for Independence
GAL	guardian ad litem
HCR	House Concurrent Resolution
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HJR	House Joint Resolution
HR	House Resolution
HSR	House Study Request
JOBS	Job Opportunities and Basic Skills
PINS	persons in need of service
OBRA	Omnibus Reconciliation Act
SED	severely emotionally disturbed
SJR	Senate Joint Resolution
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
URESA	Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement Support Act
WIC	Women, Infants, and Children



ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Background Checks/Screening

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 660
Changes certain aspects of conducting criminal history checks and accessing the child abuse index that relates to child care.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 780
Requires the Department of Social Services to contract with the state university system to develop a statewide protocol for telephone screening of emergency response referrals.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 937
Provides for fingerprints of prospective foster care providers.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 440 (1992)
Requires the attorney general to notify child-serving agencies when any person associated with the facility is charged with or convicted of child sexual abuse.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 441 (1992)
Creates the Child Sex Abuse Information Repository. Prohibits child care providers from hiring convicted child abusers. Requires providers to check potential employees' records with the registry at state expense. Outlines penalties.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 190, Sec. 8
Allows law enforcement agencies to provide the Department of Human Services with criminal history record checks of child abuse suspects.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 90 (H.B. 765)
Authorizes use of the statewide child abuse register in criminal history checks for day care center owners, operators, employees, and volunteers.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1143
Authorizes department of personnel access to founded child abuse information in grievance or arbitration hearings, but prohibits its use in public records.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 388, Secs. 1, 4
Provides for the registration of convicted sex offenders. Authorizes criminal justice agencies to release information and provides civil immunity.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 302
Authorizes the Department of Human Resources to waive certain fingerprint requirements in an investigation of some individuals who work with children.
- MA 1992 Mass. Acts, Chap. 106
Prohibits placement of a child in a foster home before the home is approved except for emergency placements with relatives or long-term family friends. Requires a criminal record check on all adults residing in a foster home within 10 days. Prohibits placement when a criminal record involves violence, abuse, or exploitation.



- MI 1991 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 78
Allows certain adoption agencies and foster care providers access to child abuse central registry information. Provides that child-placing agencies use confidential information in determining a home's suitability for adoption.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 569, Secs. 18-22, 37
Creates procedures for providers to request background checks regarding certain convictions of workers. Lists crimes, procedures, and rights of the worker. Requires a study on feasibility, cost, and impact with a report to the legislature.
- MS 1992 Miss. Laws, Chap. 439
Directs the Department of Human Services to compile all existing statutes and regulations affecting children into a compendium.
- NM 1992 N.M. Laws, Chap. 57
Consolidates children, youth, and family programs into a new department. Creates an 11-member advisory committee to assist in policy development and planning.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 67
Allows service providers access to child abuse central registry records for families who refer themselves for services at the request of a local child protective agency or social services district.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 707
Allows for the mutual exchange of child abuse information between probation and parole service departments and child protection agencies.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 265
Requires the Department of Human Services to establish due process procedures for court appointed special advocates (CASA) to use the child abuse registry to conduct background checks of volunteers.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 181
Provides for the revocation or denial of a child welfare agency's license or registration on the basis of an entry in the central registry of another state.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 185
Clarifies limits on release of information regarding alleged or adjudicated abuse or neglected children.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 187
Prohibits the secretary of the Department of Social Services from expunging abuse records for certain convictions.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 188
Authorizes physicians to access child abuse or neglect information when abuse is reasonably suspected.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 833
Delays screening of child care providers with the state registry until July 1, 1993 to allow the Select Joint Committee on Children and Youth to assess the costs and benefits.



- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 167
Permits agencies or individuals involved in a preplacement adoptive study to access criminal history records.
- VT 1992 Vt. Acts, Act 159
Authorizes release of criminal record information requested by certain state agencies regarding regulated day care centers, teacher licensing, or employment. Allows disclosure of a substantiated child abuse report to an owner or operator of a day care facility.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 173
Prohibits applicants for the McGruff children's safe house designation from being charged for background checks.

Court Procedures

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 129
Requires that prosecution for molestation of a minor under 14 years of age be commenced within two years of the offense.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 948
Authorizes use of one-way closed-circuit television rather than two-way for a minor's testimony in child abuse cases.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1203
Extends juvenile court jurisdiction for certain children who are abused or neglected. Includes case plans in reports to the court and extends the length of probation supervision.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 34
Allows the court to order medical evaluations in abuse and neglect cases and spiritual healing cases.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 362 (1992)
Provides for the admission of out-of-court statements by children under 11 years old in cases involving physical and sexual abuse. Describes factors to consider in determining trustworthiness.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 407 (1992)
Provides for testimony via closed-circuit television in cases involving physical and sexual child abuse.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1311
Mandates that civil action in childhood sexual abuse cases begin within five years of the victim's 18th birthday.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1398
Allows the statute of limitations for prosecution of certain crimes against children under 16, including sex-related crimes, to begin when the victim reaches 16 years of age.



- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 86
Clarifies that the family court has exclusive jurisdiction over cases endangering the welfare of a minor in the first degree, and all violations of domestic abuse orders, including temporary restraining orders.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-345
Authorizes closed-circuit television testimony of a child victim under 18 years of age in criminal sexual abuse cases.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-759
Establishes parents and children's rights in shelter care hearings for abused, neglected, or deprived children. Requires notice of rights and hearings to certain parties.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1068
Specifies that in court proceedings related to sexual abuse, the prior sexual behavior of certain victims, including children, is not admissible unless it concerns the victim's past sexual conduct with the accused.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1081
Provides that previous statements made by a child relating to abuse and neglect are admissible as evidence in a hearing concerning custody or visitation and the appointment of a guardian to an estate of a minor.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 241
Requires the court, in termination hearings, to determine whether a person with a public defender can pay a partial fee.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 337
Clarifies the membership of the Developmental Disabilities Planning Council.
- LA La. Acts, 1992, No. 962, Secs. 1, 2
Requires that certain people and agencies be notified when an offender convicted of certain sex crimes against minors is released. These include the victim's parents, school officials, and residents living near the offender.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 585
Eliminates the statute of limitations for prosecution of incest and gross sexual assault if the victim was under age 16 at the time of the offense.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 253
Allows the court to admit hearsay evidence of out-of-court statements made by child sexual offense victims.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 469
Clarifies provisions regarding closed-circuit television testimony of child abuse victims.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 5
Raises the maximum age for videotape or outside-courtroom testimony in child abuse cases from 10 to 12. Allows alternative forms of testimony whether the child is a victim or a witness. Prohibits two-way video or television monitors if the court finds it would traumatize the child.



- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 6
Allows the court to award temporary custody or visitation under an order for protection without making detailed findings regarding the best interests of the child, unless custody is contested.
- NE 1992 Neb. Laws, L.B. 1184
Requires an adjudication hearing within 90 days of filing a petition and six-month court reviews for adjudicated cases.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 455
Permits testimony of certain child witnesses in sex crime prosecutions to be transmitted to the courtroom by means of closed-circuit television.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 582
Establishes new procedures to expedite appeals of placement orders for juvenile delinquents, persons in need of supervision, child protection, foster care, and termination of parental rights.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 694
Authorizes the court to order videotaping of child abuse validation interviews or nonphysical examinations for the purposes of expert testimony.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 273
Revises district court jurisdiction over abused or neglected children.
- OR 1991 Or. Laws, Chap. 932
Provides that the statute of limitations for civil child abuse actions begins three years after a person discovers, or should have discovered, that an injury was caused by child abuse.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 84
Changes the statute of limitations for child sexual abuse to include the time that the victim discovered or should have discovered that an injury or condition was caused by the abuse.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 206, Sec. 1
Requires the state agency to present written reunification and/or case plans, with certain contents, to the family court at abuse or neglect hearings and reviews. Specifies some contents of the plan.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 309
Requires the state agency to present a written case plan to the family court during hearings for abused or neglected children.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 412
Amends provisions relating to requiring the disclosure of testimony of a husband or wife in child abuse or child homicide proceedings.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 448
Specifies rules for appealing decisions of local child protective services agencies.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 481
Provides for the admission of out-of-court statements by children in child abuse cases when the parents are separated or divorced.



- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 154
Permits out-of-court statements of a child under 10, or older if developmentally disabled, in certain civil and criminal procedures involving child abuse and termination of parental rights. Specifies procedures.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 184
Prohibits the use of detention when an apparent abused or neglected child is taken into temporary custody.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 185
Extends the statute of limitations in civil actions for intentional or negligent sexual abuse to four years after age 18 or after discovery. Grounds include psychological injury.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 213
Provides for court-ordered treatment for juvenile offenders and victims in child sexual abuse cases.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 742
Extends jurisdiction to issue protective orders to a magistrate in cases of family abuse as defined. Directs juvenile and circuit courts to consider family abuse in determining custody and visitation.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 178
Mandates defendants in sexual abuse cases involving minors to prove they made specific attempts to establish age by such means as requesting an identification card or driver's license.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 52
Authorizes compliance with out-of-state protective orders in West Virginia. Requires appeals of orders to be heard within 10 working days of filing. Allows the court to order temporary custody or support when issuing a protective order. Allows photocopies of medical reports or records to be admitted into evidence.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Act 276
Allows certain individuals from organizations providing free counseling or support services to complainants or petitioners to be present at court and administrative hearings.

Definitions/Offenses/Penalties

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 129
Requires that prosecution for molestation of a minor under 14 years of age be commenced within two years of the offense.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 442 (1992)
Defines the use of force against children by parents, teachers, correctional staff, and others who care for youth. Addresses reasonable, moderate, and nonjustifiable use of force.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1203
Requires sentencing for third or subsequent offenses of enticing a child for indecent purposes and revises penalties for such offenses.



- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1311
Defines "childhood sexual abuse" as any sexual crime committed against a person who was under 18 years of age at the time.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 210
Reduces the level of force allowed by persons responsible for a minor's care. Specifies that any force be employed with due regard for the minor's age or size and that it not cause substantial bodily injury or neurological damage.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 145 (H.B. 710)
Clarifies the definition of child sexual abuse and lewd conduct with a child. Defines bestiality under the sexual exploitation of a child.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 249 (H.B. 580)
Creates a felony for "sexual contact" with a minor age 16 or 17 years by a person who is five years older. Provides a sentence of up to 15 years.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1070
Increases fines for child pornography and earmarks funds for a Child Sexual Abuse Trust Fund to provide grants for victim treatment.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 298
Changes the criminal classification and increases the penalty for child abuse. Revises sex crimes to include the age of the victim.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 318
Expands the definition of "child in need" of care to include siblings of children who have been abused.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 201
Makes it a crime to possess matter showing a child involved in a sexual act.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 322, Sec. 1
Provides that a civil action may be taken against any person, rather than just the parent or caretaker, until three years after the child reaches the age of majority.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 551
Extends the statute of limitations for child sexual abuse.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 443
Prohibits the possession of child pornography. Provides exceptions for parents possessing photographs of their children in the nude, if the children aren't engaged in sexual conduct.
- MA 1992 Mass. Acts, Chap. 115
Creates a fine up to \$1,000 for persons who knowingly file a false child abuse report. Prohibits placing invalid allegations in the central registry.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 1
Prohibits a juvenile intrafamilial sexual abuse offender, where sentencing is stayed by the court, from contact with a complainant until successfully completing treatment.



- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 4
Expands the definition of child abuse constituting first-degree murder to include terroristic threats.
- MS 1992 Miss. Laws, Chap. 557
Includes sexual battery of a child in the criminal definition of condoning an incident of child abuse.
- NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 71
Creates the crime of first-degree assault to knowingly or recklessly cause serious bodily injury to a person under 13 years of age.
- NJ 1992 N.J. Laws, Chap. 6
Increases the criminal classification and penalty for child sexual abuse by persons with a legal duty to care for a child.
- NJ 1992 N.J. Laws, Chap. 7
Provides civil relief for children who are victims of child pornography.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 32
Defines institutional neglect of children in residential care.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 362
Establishes that permitting a child to enter places where prostitution, illegal sexual conduct, sexual activities involving children, or conduct involving controlled substances or marijuana occur, is a first-degree crime punishable as a Class A misdemeanor.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 265
Expands the definition of "person responsible for a child's health or welfare" to include adults living in the child's home, residential home employees, and operators of child care facilities. Clarifies that the Department of Human Services is responsible for such child abuse investigations.
- OR 1991 Or. Laws, Chap. 386
Expands the definition of "unlawful sexual penetration of a child."
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 412
Creates a specific crime for homicide by child abuse or neglect.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 192
Changes the definition of physical injury in child abuse cases to include conduct which results in severe emotional harm, developmental delay or impairment of a child's ability to function.
- VT 1992 Vt. Acts, Act 141
Expands the definition of child abuse or neglect to apply to situations where a child is placed at risk of harm or sexual abuse. Defines emotional maltreatment.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 214
Creates an offense for using electronic means to promote the use of a minor in violation of child pornography laws.



- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 234
Expands a Class 5 felony to include purchase or displays of sexually explicit material involving a minor under 18 years of age.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 742
Defines family abuse to include children as victims.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 745
Creates a Class 3 misdemeanor for possession of sexually explicit visual material involving a minor who is not one's child or ward. Exceptions are provided for persons with professional interest. Provides for lawful seizure of sexually explicit material of a person less than 18 years of age.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 886
Replaces spouse abuse with a new definition of family abuse that includes children as victims.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 51
Imposes a minimum fine in felony child abuse cases.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 52
Specifies punishment for violations of protective orders. Substitutes "physical harm" for "bodily injury" in the definition of family violence. Clarifies the definition of "family of household member" by including former spouses or former household members related by blood or marriage. Revises definitions of mental or emotional injury in child abuse cases.

Financing

- AL 1992 Ala. Acts, Act 606
Creates the Children's Trust Fund as a separate fund in the state treasury and provides for investment.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 603
Establishes a reallocation process to distribute funds from bond proceeds to shelters for abused and neglected children and runaway youth.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 683
Reallocates certain unspent money from runaway youth shelters to be allocated for shelter beds for abused and neglected children.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 37
Authorizes the Colorado Children's Trust Fund board to award grants for pilot programs, home visitation programs, and programs to prevent and reduce prenatal drug exposure. Exempts certain money in the fund from restrictions on amount of disbursement.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1070
Increases fines for child pornography and earmarks money for a Child Sexual Abuse Trust Fund to provide grants for victim treatment.



- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 900, Secs. 1, 2
Establishes a Children's Trust Fund to support child abuse prevention programs. Finances the program with an additional \$2 fee on birth certificates and a check-off box on the state income tax form.
- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, H.B. 894
Increases the vital records fee from \$4 to \$10 and earmarks \$3 of the fee for the Children's Trust Fund.
- NC 1991 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Secs. 140, 141
Requires the state to distribute child protection funds to counties based on the percentage of child abuse and neglect reports. Establishes a task force on financing child protective services.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 147
Requires funds appropriated to counties for child protective services to be used to strengthen investigations and treatment. Establishes a county match rate for the funds.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 168
Appropriates funds to develop criteria for determining families at risk of abuse who could benefit from parenting education.

Legal Representation/Ad Litem/Special Advocates

- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 158
Establishes, for children under the age of 4, when initial and subsequent judicial reviews must take place.

Requires protective supervision case plans, as defined, be written and filed with the court when a child is ordered into protective supervision. When a request is filed to return a child to the home, the court will refer to the case plan to determine if the parent complied with the supervision case plan when determining the safety and well-being of the child.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-649
Requires guardian ad litem (GAL) to receive copies of all classified reports of child abuse and neglect involving a minor they are representing.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 318
Expands access to certain official child files to custodians and others such as CASAs.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 241
Requires the court, in termination hearings, to determine whether a person with a public defender can pay a partial fee.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 728, Sec. 1
Allows the court to order independent counsel for the child in a custody or visitation proceeding when in the best interest of the child. Requires appointment of counsel if there is evidence of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse.



- NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 212
Establishes a committee to study the use, appointment, and compensation of guardian ad litem.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 265
Requires the Department of Human Services to establish due process procedures for court appointed special advocates (CASA) to use the child abuse registry to conduct background checks of volunteers.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 291
Provides that the GAL program be administered by the State Workers' Compensation Fund.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 213
Changes provisions regarding the appointment of a GAL in child abuse cases.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 253
Creates the Children's Legal Defense Account. Appropriates funds and outlines how funds are to be used.

Organization/Oversight

- AL 1992 Ala. Acts, Act 558
Establishes standards for membership in the state network of children's advocacy centers and programs that deal with child abuse and neglect. Makes members eligible for state funds.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1112
Establishes requirements for agencies that offer parenting classes, as part of family maintenance or family reunification efforts.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-928
Grants access to child welfare, juvenile court, child abuse, mental health, child care and other records to officials working in the serious habitual juvenile offender program.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 154
Establishes a commission on abused and neglected children to present an implementation plan for a continuum of services.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1143
Authorizes department of personnel access to founded child abuse information in grievance or arbitration hearings, but prohibits its use in public records.
- LA HSR 39, 1992 Reg. Sess. of La.
Requests that the House Committee on Administration of Criminal Justice conduct a study on the incidence of child abuse, and the effect of current mandatory reporting laws.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 39
Extends provisions of the Child Abuse Prevention Act.



- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 833
Delays screening of child care providers with the state registry until July 1, 1993 to allow the Select Joint Committee on Children and Youth to assess the costs and benefits.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 16
Requires the state Education and Human Service agencies to appoint coordinating councils to recommend budget guidelines and a single coordinated service plan for the education and treatment of children in custody of the Divisions of Youth Corrections, Family Services, Mental Health, and Services for People with Disabilities.

Prevention/Treatment/Training

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 603
Establishes a reallocation process to distribute funds from bond proceeds to shelters for abused and neglected children and runaway youth.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 683
Reallocates certain unspent monies from runaway youth shelters to be allocated for shelter beds for abused and neglected children.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1205
Defines integrated children's services programs and multidisciplinary teams. Controls disclosure of information and records by members of multidisciplinary teams.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 37
Authorizes the Colorado Children's Trust Fund board to award grants for pilot programs, home visitation programs, and programs to prevent and reduce prenatal drug exposure. Exempts certain monies in the fund from restrictions on amount of disbursement.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 442 (1992)
Defines the use of force against children by parents, teachers, correctional staff, and others who care for youth. Addresses reasonable, moderate, and nonjustifiable use of force.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 341 (S.B. 1465, aa)
Allows unwed fathers to receive the same services provided to unwed mothers.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-444
Requires the Department of Corrections to develop statewide sexual abuse counseling programs for victims and offenders.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-649
Requires guardian ad litem (GAL) to receive copies of all classified reports of child abuse and neglect involving a minor they are representing.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1070
Increases fines for child pornography and earmarks some money for a Child Sexual Abuse Trust Fund to provide grants for treatment of child victims.



- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1001, Secs. 413-419, 2nd Extraordinary Session
Appropriates funds for enhanced services for high risk pregnancies, infant mortality and morbidity prevention projects, and a prenatal to preschool family and child protection services program to include hospital-based screening and home-visiting services.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1143
Authorizes a mandatory reporter of child and dependent adult abuse to complete an approved two-hour training program.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 351
Requires development of mandatory "sexual abuse" training programs for investigators, prosecutors, peace officers, social workers, medical personnel, and judges.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 900, Secs. 1, 2
Establishes a Children's Trust Fund to support child abuse prevention programs. Finances the program with an additional \$2 fee on birth certificates and a check-off box on the state income tax form.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 1
Creates an Institute of Pediatric Sexual Health to research, educate, diagnose, and treat childhood sexual functioning and for early detection of violent sexual behavior and disorders.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 10
Includes child abuse prevention in the parent education component of the Early Childhood Family Education program. Mandates development of a school curricula on violence prevention and creates an early intervention home-visiting program. Authorizes funding of pilot children's safety centers to provide supervised visitation by parents with no-contact orders.
- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, H.B. 894
Increases the vital records fee from \$4 to \$10 and earmarks \$3 of the fee for the Children's Trust Fund.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 268
Renames the Children and Family Trust Fund in honor of the late Assemblyman William B. Hoyt, original sponsor of the trust fund in 1984.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 147
Requires funds appropriated to counties for child protective services to be used to strengthen investigations and treatment. Establishes a county match rate for the funds.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 168
Appropriates funds to develop criteria for determining families at risk of abuse who could benefit from parenting education.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 251
Prohibits the use of corporal punishment in schools. Provides guidelines for physical restraint in educational settings.



- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 52
Requires that law enforcement officers receive training in techniques for responding to family violence episodes. Mandates family violence training for magistrates and family law masters. Leaves training optional for judges. Requires continuing legal education on child abuse and neglect for court-appointed attorneys.
- Reporting/Investigations/Records**
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 132
Expands mandatory reporters to include parole officers, and employees of a school district, police, or security department.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1102
Provides a process to inform parents and guardians about how to recognize and report child abuse. Requires protective agencies to investigate complaints against school employees and report to the appropriate school authority.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 76
Mandates school superintendents to notify the education commissioner concerning certain school employees' suspected child abuse. Revises procedures for revoking certifications of convicted school employees. Makes school professionals mandatory reporters.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 440 (1992)
Requires notification of child-serving agencies when persons associated with the facility are charged with or convicted of child sexual abuse.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 190, Sec. 8
Allows the Department of Human Services to interview a child without the family's presence or approval if considered necessary by the department and a police officer.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 200
Repeals the reporting exemption for children under medical treatment by only spiritual means through prayer.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-280
Makes parole officers mandatory reporters.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-400
Requires school employees to be informed of due process rights when under investigation by the Department of Children and Family Services.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-553
Authorizes access by the superintendent of schools to law enforcement records relating to investigations of offenses by an employee on school premises or at a sponsored school activity.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-928
Grants access to child welfare, juvenile court, child abuse, mental health, child care, and other records to officials working in the serious habitual juvenile offender program.



- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1143
Authorizes department of personnel access to founded child abuse information in grievance or arbitration hearings, but prohibits its use in public records.
- Authorizes nursing and substance abuse professionals to participate on multidisciplinary teams.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 86
Changes child abuse investigation and reporting requirements in cases that occur in an institution operated by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 312
Establishes a state Child Death Review Board to investigate suspicious child deaths. Provides for confidentiality of records.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 318
Expands access to certain official child files to custodians and others such as CASAs. Specifies professionals who may access child abuse records to include, among others, certain legislative committee members in closed meetings with prohibitions on disclosure.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 412
Authorizes local citizen review boards to review a sample of sexual abuse petitions filed in district courts to determine the adequacy of investigations and findings.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 388, Secs. 1, 4
Provides for the registration of convicted sex offenders. Authorizes criminal justice agencies to release information and provides civil immunity.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 745, Sec. 1
Establishes a state child death review panel, specifies membership, and requires the panel to investigate unexpected deaths of children under age 7.
- LA HSR 39, 1992 Reg. Sess. of La.
Requests that the House Committee on Administration of Criminal Justice conduct a study on the incidence of child abuse, and the effect of current mandatory reporting laws.
- MA 1992 Mass. Acts, Chap. 115
Creates a fine up to \$1,000 for persons who knowingly file a false child abuse report. Prohibits placing invalid allegations in the central registry.
- MI 1992 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 39
Requires notice to certain employers, including schools, social service agencies, and child care providers, when an employee is going to be tried for child or sexual abuse.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 1
Prohibits a juvenile intrafamilial sexual abuse offender, where sentencing is stayed by the court, from contact with a complainant until successfully completing treatment.



- MS 1992 Miss. Laws, Chap. 557
Includes sexual battery of a child in the criminal definition of condoning an incident of child abuse.
- NE 1992 Neb. Laws, L.B. 1184
Requires county attorneys to establish child abuse and neglect investigation and treatment teams to coordinate law enforcement and social services responses.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 225
Prohibits the child abuse registry workers from rejecting an allegation solely because the reporter cannot identify the perpetrator.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 32
Authorizes the Department of Social Services to investigate allegations of abuse or neglect involving children in residential care settings. Defines institutional neglect of children in residential care.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 707
Allows for the mutual exchange of child abuse information between probation and parole service departments and child protection agencies.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 147
Requires funds appropriated to counties for child protection services (CPS) to be used to strengthen investigations and treatment. Establishes a county match rate for the funds.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 923
Extends CPS to family day care homes. Requires notification of the state Bureau of Investigation within 24 hours or on the next work day after the receipt of any report of child sexual abuse in day care.
- OH 1992 Ohio Laws, H. 244
Requires the coroner to perform an autopsy when a child under 2 years of age suddenly dies when in apparent good health.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 265
Expands the definition of "person responsible for a child's health or welfare" to include adults living in the child's home, residential home employees, and operators of child care facilities. Clarifies that the Department of Human Services is responsible for such child abuse investigations.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 433
Specifies the responsibilities of child protective agencies in reporting child sexual abuse to law enforcement authorities.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 448
Provides for immediate entry of reports into the state registry and creates a category entitled "Affirmative Determination" for cases where abuse or neglect have been determined to have occurred by the Family Court. Requires local child protective agencies to notify law enforcement when an intake report alleges sexual abuse. Requires the law enforcement agency to immediately file a formal incident report.



- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 181
Provides for the revocation or denial of a child welfare agency's license or registration on the basis of an entry in the central registry of another state.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 185
Clarifies limits on release of information regarding alleged or adjudicated abuse or neglected children.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 186
Prohibits the release of child abuse information to adult siblings.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 187
Prohibits the secretary of the Department of Social Services from expunging abuse records for certain convictions.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 188
Authorizes physicians to access child abuse or neglect information when abuse is reasonably suspected.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 887
Permits a juvenile court judge access to records pertaining to sexually transmitted diseases for juveniles under jurisdiction of the court.
- VT 1992 Vt. Acts, Act 159
Authorizes release of criminal record information requested by certain state agencies regarding regulated day care centers, teacher licensing, or employment. Allows disclosure of a substantiated child abuse report to an owner or operator of a day care facility. Prohibits employer retaliation against an employee who filed a good faith child abuse report.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 179
Provides for confidentiality of records used for the purpose of infant mortality reviews with exceptions for cases requiring reporting of abuse or neglect.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 52
Requires the Department of Public Safety to maintain a child abuse registry. Establishes a 48-hour time limit for mandated reporters to file a claim with the Department of Human Services. Provides for confidentiality of records at family protection shelters.

Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 129
Requires that prosecution for molestation of a minor under 14 years of age be commenced within two years of the offense.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap 362 (1992)
Provides for the admission of out-of-court statements by children under 11 years old in cases involving physical and sexual abuse. Describes factors to consider in determining trustworthiness.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 407 (1992)
Provides for testimony via closed-circuit television in cases involving physical and sexual child abuse.



- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 440 (1992)
Requires notification of child-serving agencies when persons associated with the facility are charged with or convicted of child sexual abuse.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1203
Requires sentencing for third or subsequent offenses of enticing a child for indecent purposes and revises penalties for such offenses.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1311
Defines "childhood sexual abuse" as any sexual crime committed against a person who was under 18 years of age at the time.

Mandates that civil action in childhood sexual abuse cases begin within five years of the victim's 18th birthday.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1398
Allows the statute of limitations for prosecution of certain crimes against children under 16, including sex-related crimes, to begin when the victim reaches 16 years of age.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 145 (H.B. 710)
Clarifies the definition of child sexual abuse and lewd conduct with a child. Defines bestiality under the sexual exploitation of a child.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 249 (H.B. 580)
Creates a felony for "sexual contact" with a minor age 16 or 17 years by a person who is five years older. Provides a sentence of up to 15 years.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-345
Authorizes closed-circuit television testimony of a child victim under 18 years of age in criminal sexual abuse cases.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-444
Requires the Department of Corrections to develop statewide sexual abuse counseling programs for victims and offenders.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1068
Specifies that in court proceedings related to sexual abuse, the prior sexual behavior of certain victims, including children, is not admissible unless it concerns the victim's past sexual conduct with the accused.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1070
Increases fines for child pornography and earmarks money for a Child Sexual Abuse Trust Fund to provide grants for victim treatment of child victims.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 298
Changes the criminal classification and increases the penalty for child abuse. Revises sex crimes to include the age of the victim.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 201
Makes it a crime to possess matter showing a child involved in a sexual act.



- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 351
Permits the establishment of multidisciplinary teams to investigate child sexual abuse reports. Requires prosecutor to explain decision not to prosecute to the family and/or child. Requires development of mandatory training programs for investigators, prosecutors, peace officers, social workers, medical personnel, and judges. Suggests ways courts can accommodate children. Requires hospitals to provide medical and diagnostic services for child victims.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 412
Authorizes local citizen review boards to review a sample of sexual abuse petitions filed in district courts to determine the adequacy of investigations and findings.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 434
Permits the establishment of multidisciplinary teams at the county level to review child sexual abuse cases. Requires team members to maintain confidentiality of case information.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 305, Sec. 1
Provides criteria for courts to determine whether a person in a pornographic film or photograph was under age 17 at the time of recording.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 388, Secs. 1, 4
Provides for the registration of convicted sex offenders. Authorizes criminal justice agencies to release information and provides civil immunity.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 962, Secs. 1, 2
Requires that certain people and agencies be notified when an offender convicted of certain sex crimes against minors is released. These include the victim's parents, school officials, and residents living near the offender.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 551
Extends the statute of limitations for child sexual abuse.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 585
Eliminates the statute of limitations for prosecution of incest and gross sexual assault if the victim was under age 16 at the time of the offense.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 253
Allows the court to admit hearsay evidence of out-of-court statements made by child sexual offense victims.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 443
Prohibits the possession of child pornography. Provides exceptions for parents possessing photographs of their children in the nude, if the children aren't engaged in sexual conduct.
- MI 1992 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 39
Requires notice to certain employers, including schools, social service agencies and child care providers, when an employee is going to be tried for child or sexual abuse.



- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 1
Creates an Institute of Pediatric Sexual Health to research, educate, diagnose, and treat childhood sexual functioning and for early detection of violent sexual behavior and disorders.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 4
Increases criminal penalties for promoting or receiving profit from the prostitution of minors between ages 13 and 16.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 12
Creates a civil cause of action for the recovery of damages by a minor under age 16 who has been used in a sexual performance.
- NJ 1992 N.J. Laws, Chap. 6
Increases the criminal classification and penalty for child sexual abuse by persons with a legal duty to care for a child.
- NJ 1992 N.J. Laws, Chap. 7
Provides civil relief for children who are victims of child pornography.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 455
Permits testimony of certain child witnesses in sex crime prosecutions to be transmitted to the courtroom by means of closed-circuit television.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 362
Establishes that permitting a child to enter places where prostitution, illegal sexual conduct, sexual activities involving children, or conduct involving controlled substances or marijuana occur, is a first-degree crime punishable as a Class A misdemeanor.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 923
Requires notification of the state Bureau of Investigation within 24 hours or on the next work day after the receipt of any report of child sexual abuse in day care.
- OR 1991 Or. Laws, Chap. 386
Expands the definition of "unlawful sexual penetration of a child."
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 84
Changes the statute of limitations for child sexual abuse to include the time that the victim discovered or should have discovered that an injury or condition was caused by the abuse.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 433
Specifies the responsibilities of child protective agencies in reporting child sexual abuse to law enforcement authorities.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 448
Requires local child protective agencies to notify law enforcement when an intake report alleges sexual abuse. Requires the law enforcement agency to immediately file a formal incident report. Requires the destruction of identifying information from unfounded reports no later than one year after the report date.



- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 185
Extends the statute of limitations in civil actions for intentional or negligent sexual abuse to four years after age 18 or after discovery. Grounds include psychological injury.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 213
Provides for court-ordered treatment for juvenile offenders and victims in child sexual abuse cases.
- VT 1992 Vt. Acts, Act 141
Expands the definition of child abuse or neglect to apply to situations where a child is placed at risk of sexual abuse.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 214
Creates an offense for using electronic means to promote the use of a minor in violation of child pornography laws.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 234
Expands a Class 5 felony to include purchase or displays of sexually explicit material involving a minor under 18 years of age.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 745
Creates a Class 3 misdemeanor for possession of sexually explicit visual material involving a minor who is not one's child or ward. Exceptions are provided for persons with professional interest. Provides for lawful seizure of sexually explicit material of a person less than 18 years of age.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 178
Mandates defendants in sexual abuse cases involving minors to prove they made specific attempts to establish age by such means as requesting an identification card or driver's license.

Victim and Witness Protection

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 948
Authorizes use of one-way closed-circuit television rather than two-way for a minor's testimony in child abuse cases.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-345
Authorizes closed-circuit television testimony of a child victim under 18 years of age in criminal sexual abuse cases.
- LA La. Acts, 1992, No. 962, Secs. 1, 2
Requires that certain people and agencies be notified when an offender convicted of certain sex crimes against minors is released. These include the victim's parents, school officials, and residents living near the offender.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 469
Clarifies provisions regarding closed circuit television testimony of child abuse victims.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 5
Raises the maximum age for videotape or outside-courtroom testimony in child abuse cases from 10 to 12. Allows alternative forms of testimony whether the



child is a victim or a witness. Prohibits two-way video or TV monitors if the court finds it would traumatize the child.

- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 6
Allows the court to award temporary custody or visitation under an order for protection without making detailed findings regarding the best interests of the child, unless custody is contested.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 65
Makes a technical correction related to the use of videotaping child sexual assault victims.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 455
Permits testimony of certain child witnesses in sex crime prosecutions to be transmitted to the courtroom by means of closed-circuit television.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 694
Authorizes the court to order videotaping of child abuse validation interviews or nonphysical examinations for the purposes of expert testimony.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 154
Permits out-of-court statements of a child under 10, or older if developmentally disabled, in certain civil and criminal procedures involving child abuse and termination of parental rights. Specifies procedures.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 52
Makes it a condition of bond that the defendant in a child abuse case shall have no contact with the child. Requires victim notification prior to release of a defendant from jail.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Act 276
Allows certain individuals from organizations providing free counseling or support services to complainants or petitioners to be present at court and administrative hearings.



CHILD CARE/EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Administration

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1187
Provides for a coordinated effort in drafting child care guidelines. Provides options for the establishment of local child care and development planning councils and county child care plans.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1205
Directs a study on consolidating child care development and services administered by different state agencies.

Directs the Departments of Social Services and Education to develop a system to document child care usage by Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients. Authorizes the use of certain carryover funds.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 92
Increases membership on the district preschool program council to include parent, business, and child care representatives. Provides that the district board of education retains responsibility for the district preschool program and authority over the council. Authorizes the council to study preschool needs, to solicit proposals, to submit recommendations on child care facilities, and to coordinate the preschool program with family support and parent training classes. Permits the council to add student eligibility criteria, to develop an evaluation component, and to develop a preschool staff training program.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 81, Sec. 41
Requires the Board for Coordination of Child Care Regulation to meet within 30 days after adjournment of the 1992 regular session of the General Assembly to elect officers.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1083
Changes the membership of the state Child Day Care Advisory Council, formerly named "committee." Adds its duties, including recommendations to the Department of Human Services, provider training, quality improvement, and developing a seamless service implementation plan for recipients of public child care services.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 57, Secs. 5, 9
Creates the Child Care Policy Council in the Cabinet for Human Resources (CHR) to promote state agency coordination, advise agencies, review programs and make recommendations on state child care programs to state agencies and the General Assembly. Requires the council to submit a report biennially on child care status. Establishes the council's membership, appointing mechanisms, and terms. Requires CHR to make several public quarterly reports to the General Assembly on specific child care subsidy activities.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 2, Sec. 5
Adds to the membership of the State Interagency Coordinating Council for children with disabilities to include more parents and persons of color. Adds other state commissioners, a county social service director, a special education director, and a nursing director. Requires that the council make annual policy



recommendations on a comprehensive and coordinated system of services for children under age 5 with disabilities.

- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 2, Sec. 16
Requires the State Interagency Coordinating Council to appoint a task force to study and report to the legislature on the short- and long-term state fiscal impact of providing services to infants and toddlers with disabilities, birth through age 2, and their families.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 661
Expands membership of the Child Day Care Council to include representation from the Virginia Council on Private Education, a child day care camp, a private nursery/preschool with a half-day program, and a local governing body all of which operate child care programs.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 198
Creates the Birth-to-Six Interagency Coordinating Council to ensure coordination and collaboration of state agencies providing early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities.

Financing/Publicly Funded Programs

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 417
Provides child care services in state-owned transit facilities for children of state employees and facility users. Authorizes space to be leased, by competitive bid, to private operators.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 476
Extends until 1995 tax credits for child care construction startup costs, information and referral services costs, and contributions to a qualified care plan. Requires the Child Development Programs Advisory Committee to coordinate outreach efforts to inform employers about the tax credits.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 914
Appropriates \$250,000 of Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (CCDBG) funds to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to design a professional staff development program for child development staff serving children exposed to alcohol and drugs in utero. Establishes a grant program.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1187
Encourages local jurisdictions to prepare a comprehensive community child care plan. Provides for distribution of CCDBG funds allocated for local expansion of services.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1190
Authorizes the state Department of Education to administer the CCDBG. Requires at least 10 percent of the children in each program under the CCDBG be children with exceptional needs. Allows, instead of requires, division of large counties for a child care allocation formula.

Establishes the At-Risk Child Care Program. Requires interagency coordination. Prioritizes eligible families, creates a payment formula, and requires recipient contribution according to a sliding fee scale developed by the superintendent of



public instruction. Requires the Department of Social Services to develop a method of informing families about their potential eligibility.

- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 223
Allows the Commissioner of the Department of Human Resources to increase the maximum income level for participation in the Child Care Certificate Program from 50 percent to 75 percent of statewide median income.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 328 (H.B. 888)
Appropriates funds to the Commission on Children and Youth to be used for administration of the CCDBG.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-332
Authorizes the Department of Children and Family Services to establish a demonstration project to train child care workers and develop child care facilities with CCDBG funds.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-596
Creates the Child Care and Development Fund to receive money from the federal CCDBG Program and provides for disbursement of the funds.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-672
Requires the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) to develop a demonstration training program specifically for senior citizens contemplating employment or volunteer work at a child care facility.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1083
Requires the state Child Day Care Advisory Council to assist in the development of a seamless service implementation plan for recipients of publicly funded child care.

Requires a child care resource and referral agency receiving a state grant to assist families and providers in certain areas including arranging substitute care for illness, training, and vacation. Allows the Department of Human Services to contract with a grant-funded agency to help determine income eligibility for publicly funded child care services and to help administer a voucher, certificate, or other system for provider reimbursement. Eliminates state assistance for child care facilities' insurance needs and group purchasing.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 124
Permanently extends child care income tax credits by removing the sunset date. Expands program to include tax credits for child care referral services provided by businesses.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 57, Sec. 6
Requires a biennial market rate survey to determine rates for child care services receiving public funds. Requires a public report to the General Assembly on the feasibility of paying higher rates for accredited child care programs. Sets market rates for counties with no more than two child care programs of the same type.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 57, Sec. 7
Requires the Cabinet for Human Resources (CHR) to develop a statewide network of community-based child care resource and referral services (R&Rs). Outlines requirements for the R&Rs and procedures for contract selection.



- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 57, Sec. 8
Requires all child care funds administered by the CHR including Title XX and IV-A, to have the same application, eligibility, provider agreements, and payment requirements regardless of the public funding source. Requires CHR to develop a single intake point in each county for parents to apply for child care subsidies.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 50
Creates the Child Care Special Loan Fund for expansion or improvement of child care centers' services to be financed by federal funds including the CCDBG, private donations, premiums, fees, and investment income. Limits each loan to \$5,000 and a minimum of \$1,000.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 118
Decreases the state income tax deduction for operating an unregistered family day care home or an unlicensed child care center.
- MA 1991 Mass. Acts, Chap. 329
Delays the effective date of a requirement that the state contract only with employers who provide child care assistance to their employees.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 533
Authorizes the Department of Health to administer the child care and adult food program.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 146
Allows funds budgeted for the Child Day Care Revolving Loan Fund to be transferred to and invested by the financial institution contracted to operate the fund. Clarifies the uses of the fund.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 162
Extends the day care employer tax credit to sole proprietorships.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 163
Allows family day care homes operated under the auspices of a central agency to be reimbursed at a rate up to 15 percent higher than individually operated homes.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 825
Increases the number of directors for the Child Care Facilities Loan Guarantee Corporation Board. Authorizes the corporation to make direct loans to the private sector, and provide grants to local education agencies and local governments.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Chap. 275
Implements the CCDBG. Authorizes expenditure of CCDBG funds for direct services, technical assistance to providers, grants to improve quality, resource and referral, start-up and expansion, employer-supported, and programs for student parents. Provides for legislative oversight of block grant plans.
- Authorizes a higher reimbursement rate for providers who meet higher standards such as National Association for the Education of Young Children guidelines.



Preschool Services

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 758
Expands access to state preschool programs for all eligible 3- to 5-year-old children. Appropriates funds for child care and development resource and referral programs.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 92
Authorizes school districts to contract with public or private child care facilities for extended-day services. Permits and encourages districts to seek private and federal funding to establish a district preschool program. Requires the Department of Education to set minimum standards for the programs.
- Increases membership on the district preschool program council to include parent, business, and child care representatives. Provides that the district board of education retains responsibility for the district preschool program and authority over the council. Authorizes the council to study preschool needs, to solicit proposals, to submit recommendations on child care facilities and to coordinate the preschool program with family support and parent training classes. Permits the council to add student eligibility criteria, to develop an evaluation component, and to develop a preschool staff training program.
- Removes the pilot status of the Colorado Preschool Program. Expands the program to include 4- and 5-year-olds lacking school readiness and receiving aid as neglected or dependent children. Removes the program's cap on the number of children who may participate. Requires school districts applying for the program to submit a plan to coordinate preschool classes and parental involvement. Gives priority consideration to applicants with exemplary plans to coordinate with family support services, plans to make collaborative attempts with public and private child care facilities, and proposals for community involvement.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 970, Sec. 1
Creates the Louisiana Early Childhood Opportunity Program to award grants for programs to educate at-risk 3- to 5-year-olds. Requires a 20-80 local-state match. Outlines criteria for serving children and awarding grants.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 2, Sec. 12
Exempts kindergarten through grade 12 public school programs and combined special and regular education pre-K programs operated or assisted by the Commissioner of Education from licensure by the Department of Human Services.
- NM 1992 N.M. Laws, Chap. 83
Appropriates \$750,000 for funding preschool programs in selected school districts. Requires the programs to collaborate with existing Head Start and other early childhood education programs. Requires the preschool programs to use either a community-, school-, or home-based early childhood education model. Requires parental involvement, staff development, and comprehensive developmental services.



Regulation and Licensing

- AZ 1992 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 294
Creates a day care training fund with civil penalties imposed on violators of the Child Care Licensing Act. Imposes late filing fees on child care licenses.
- Exempts parent-supervised occasional drop-in care in religious institutions from licensing requirements.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 316
Allows public recreation programs to permit children under age 4 years and 9 months to enroll in consecutive sessions throughout the year and remain exempt from child day care licensure and regulation.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 660
Changes certain aspects of conducting criminal history checks and accessing the child abuse index that relates to child care. Establishes a trust line registry of child care providers and requires a program evaluation.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 784
Subjects insurers to administrative sanctions for arbitrarily cancelling a homeowners insurance policy or refusing to renew a policy solely because the policyholder has a family day care license.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 867, Sec. 1
Revises licensing requirements relating to criminal history checks, initial requests for licensing, and issuing a provisional license.
- Changes conditions for exemption from square footage or toilet requirements for classrooms used by a school-age child care program operated on a functioning school site. Exempts school grounds, other than a classroom, from certain requirements.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 867, Sec. 3
Requires the state Department of Social Services to provide all applicable regulations and a copy of the appeals procedure at child care licensing orientation meetings. Requires the department to mail all revisions of regulations to specified resource and referral programs and child care agencies that request them.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 867, Sec. 5
Requires the director of a program with different age group combinations to be included in the teacher-child ratio.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 888
Makes it a misdemeanor to inform child care agency personnel of an unannounced site visit.
- Provides that child care operators will not be liable for unemployment insurance or civil actions for terminating employees who have a criminal record.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 937
Changes fingerprinting procedures for child care providers. Exempts licensing agencies from certain requirements requiring criminal history information.



- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1190
Allows nonpayment to child care providers who have tuberculosis or who have been convicted of certain crimes. Allows Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN) participants to be placed in child care spaces subsidized by the state Department of Education. Provides for denial of payment to a caregiver in the GAIN program who has been convicted of certain crimes. Requires that GAIN participants be notified of the availability of unlicensed child care.
- CA 1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 35
Requires centers and licensed family day care providers to have at least 15-hours of training on preventative health practices.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 441 (1992)
Creates the Child Sex Abuse Information Repository. Prohibits child care providers from hiring convicted child abusers. Requires providers to check potential employees' records with the registry at state expense.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 114
Imposes minimum health and safety requirements or standards, as required by federal law, on persons or groups exempted from the state child care licensing law, if their services are reimbursed by federal funds.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 50 (H.B. 474)
Requires children between ages 4 months and 12 years to be immunized if cared for by a day care facility licensed by the state or a local government.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 72 (H.B. 562)
Increases the basic day care license fee. Reduces the fee by 25 percent for a day care facility that proves at least half of its staff is certified in infant/child first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 90 (H.B. 765)
Authorizes use of the statewide child abuse register in criminal history checks for day care center owners, operators, employees, and volunteers. Allows the state to require an applicant to declare its compliance with original standards for license renewal. Expands types of convictions that make a person ineligible for licensure.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-265
Allows the Department of Children and Family Services to substantiate complaints before beginning a full-scale investigation of a child care facility.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-656
Requires proof that children enrolled in a day care facility have been immunized against Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (HIB).
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-674
Redefines "day care homes" by increasing the maximum number of children a home may receive per day from eight to 12.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-675
Expands the definition of a "group day care home" by increasing the maximum number of children allowed and by including all children under age 12 in the count.



- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-724
Increases from 8 to 10 the number of hours per week a "part-day child care facility" may operate. Requires that part-day child care facilities provide at least one caregiver per 20 children.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-928
Grants access of child care and other records to officials working in the serious habitual juvenile offender program.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 20, Secs. 7-10, 41
Defines "child care, child care center, child care home, and child care ministry" for licensing. Requires criminal history background checks, interagency cooperation to improve child care standards, and preparation and distribution of a descriptive directory of licensees. Allows the Division of Family and Children to prescribe forms, increase public awareness about licensing, facilitate licensing compliance, coordinate with certain state agencies, and charge for licensing fees and directory reproduction.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 20, Sec. 41
Establishes child care license application fees. Establishes the child care fund to train and facilitate compliance and enforcement of licensing requirements. Prohibits reverting money in the fund to the state general fund.
- Requires the Division of Family and Children to consult with the Department of Health, the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission, and the Board for the Coordination of Child Care Regulations when developing licensing rules. Provides for monitoring of child care licensees. Requires investigation of complaints of noncompliance. Exempts certain programs from licensure. Requires migrant child care programs be granted a provisional license.
- Re-establishes the Coordination of Child Care Regulation Board, its membership, powers, and duties.
- Prohibits operation of a child care center or home without a license. Determines contents of application requirements and reasons for denials of licensing. Sets time limits, unscheduled parental visitations, onsite inspections with written record, and provides penalties for failure to comply with licensing regulations.
- Provides detailed rules and regulations for child care ministries.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 20, Sec. 49
Clarifies rule authority for the school-age child care project.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 81, Sec. 41
Requires the Board for Coordination of Child Care Regulation to meet within 30 days after adjournment of the 1992 regular session of the General Assembly to elect officers.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1109
Exempts recreational programs limited to children age 5 and over administered by a local government or school from Department of Human Services' child day care regulation.



- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 55
Requires a family day care home or a boarding home for children to have current immunizations. Requires providers to maintain immunization records. Provides for health and religious exceptions.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 125
Exempts recreation centers and school buildings that house certain child care programs from some child care licensing requirements if they comply with the state fire or building code and all applicable local building codes.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 57, Sec. 1
Establishes a bill of rights for children in child care and their parents. Requires a provider to prominently post the rights and provide a copy of them to the parent, custodian, or guardian during the child's enrollment.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 57, Secs. 2, 3
Defines "family child-care home" and establishes certification requirements, including minimum hours of training. Requires an unannounced inspection and minimum staff-to-child ratios. Redefines a day care center to include more than seven children, instead of four.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 57, Sec. 6
Requires the Cabinet of Human Resources to report to the General Assembly on the feasibility of paying higher rates for accredited child care programs.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 57, Sec. 8
Requires establishment of child care licensing surveyors within the Division of Licensing and Regulation to conduct child care licensing activities. Requires surveyors to have expertise or experience in child care or early childhood education.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 810
Mandates an education and publicity program on lead poisoning prevention and abatement. Provides for inspection of children's homes and preschool facilities.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 118
Decreases the state income tax deduction for operating an unregistered family day care home or an unlicensed child care center.
- MI 1992 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 39
Requires notice to certain employers, including schools, social service agencies and child care providers, when an employee is going to be tried for child or sexual abuse.
- MI 1991 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 178
Prohibits smoking in child care centers except in a public or private school building with a designated smoking area physically and visually separate from the common child care areas.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 2, Sec. 12
Exempts kindergarten through 12th grade public school programs and combined special and regular education pre-K programs operated or assisted by the Commissioner of Education from licensure by the Department of Human Services.



- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 569, Sec. 12
Allows child care providers to exchange immunization data with elementary or secondary schools, post-secondary educational institutions, a board of health, community action agencies, and the Commissioner of Health without patient consent.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 569, Secs. 18-22, 37
Creates procedures to enable a children's service provider to request a child protection background check to determine if a children's service worker has a conviction. Lists crimes to be checked, procedures to be followed, and rights of the worker. Provides for exceptions and state immunity. Requires the Department of Administration to conduct a study on the feasibility cost and impact of background checks, and to report its recommendations to the legislature.
- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, S.B. 573
Makes arrest records of potential employees available to child care agencies. Allows the release of the names of people mentioned in reports of suspected abuse or neglect in nursing homes or in-home care agencies to the Division of Family Services for use in licensing child care providers.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 904
Excludes drop-in and short-term care from day care licensing laws. Requires the Department of Human Resources to study such care arrangements with regard to health and safety.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 923
Extends child protective services to family day care homes. Requires the director of a local social services department to notify the state Bureau of Investigation within 24 hours or on the next work day after the receipt of any report of child sexual abuse in day care.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 1024
Exempts from licensing laws nonpublic schools that are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, that provide grade school instruction, but that do not provide child day care for children under 5 for more than six and one-half hours per day.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 13
Adds Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (HIB) to the list of diseases against which children must be immunized in order to be admitted to a day care center or day care home.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 228
Redefines the terms "family day care home" and "day care center" based on the number of children that may be cared for in either setting. Provides that a day care home does not include informal arrangements with neighbors, friends, or others in the child's own home, nor nursery schools.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, HCR 1075
Requests that the Department of Human Services promulgate rules prohibiting the use of all tobacco products in family day care homes and day care centers.

- PA 1992 Pa. Laws, Act 75
Requires family day care and group day care homes to comply with fire and safety regulations. Provides a phase-in period for some homes.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 163
Allows family day care homes operated under the auspices of a central agency to be reimbursed at a rate up to 15 percent higher than individually operated homes.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 311
Requires that child day care centers release children only to persons authorized and properly identified by picture identification.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 129
Requires early childhood programs obtain certain medical and immunization records before admitting children.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 833
Delays implementation of screening child care providers through the state child abuse registry until July 1, 1993 to provide the Select Joint Committee on Children and Youth an opportunity to reassess the costs and benefits.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 963
Outlines conditions for an administrator of a school or day care center to release a child when there's been a change in the physical custody of a child day care center.
- VT 1992 Vt. Acts, Act 159
Authorizes release of criminal record information requested by certain state agencies regarding regulated day care centers, teacher licensing, or employment. Allows disclosure of a substantiated child abuse report to an owner or operator of a day care facility. Prohibits employer retaliation action against an employee who filed a good faith child abuse report.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 661
Requires the Child Day Care Council to formulate standards and regulations for child day care camps, preschools, and nursery schools. Requires the council, in consultation with the Board of Education, to promulgate standards and regulations for licensure of before- and after-school day care programs.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Act 275
Authorizes a higher reimbursement rate for providers who meet higher standards such as the National Association for the Education of Young Children guidelines.

Authorizes sanctions and penalties for violation of day care licensing regulations including fines. Outlines the appeals process for license denial or revocation.

School-Age Child Care/Child Care in Public Schools

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 809
Requires that the construction or modernization of elementary school buildings include space for before- and after-school child care programs. Prohibits funding when a program or facility is used for sectarian purposes.



- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 867
Exempts child care programs that operate on school sites from certain licensing requirements.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 867, Sec. 1
Changes conditions for exemption from square footage or toilet requirements for classrooms used by a school-age child care program operated on a functioning school site. Exempts school grounds, other than a classroom, from certain requirements.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1199
Defines income eligibility for extended day care services. Bases reimbursement rates on hours of enrollment instead of enrollment days and requires an annual review of reimbursement rates.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1129
Authorizes local boards of education to establish before school, after school, or vacation child care for school-age children from that region. Requires a needs assessment.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 20, Sec. 49
Clarifies rule authority for the school-age child care project.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1109
Exempts recreational programs limited to children age 5 and over administered by a local government or school from Department of Human Services child day care regulation.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1221
Creates a pilot program for family resource centers in schools. Lists services to be provided by the centers, including all-day child care, support services to parents of newborn infants, parenting skills, and high school equivalency training.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 125
Exempts recreation centers and school buildings that house certain child care programs from some child care licensing requirements if they comply with the state fire or building code and all applicable local building codes.
- MI 1991 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 178
Prohibits smoking in child care centers, except in a public or private school building with a designated smoking area physically and visually separate from the common child care areas.
- NM 1992 N.M. Laws, Chap. 83
Allows school-based early childhood education programs to be housed in a school accredited by the Department of Public Education. Allows school districts to contract with licensed community-based early childhood education programs.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 315
Eliminates the restriction that long-term leases for child care programs must be with not-for-profit corporations and allows school districts to enter into leases with any corporation.



- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 97
Requires a school board to provide public written notice of its intent to authorize a child care center. Removes the limit on space a child care center may occupy within a school. Requires a school board to give preference to private and nonprofit proposals for child care services if judged equal to a competitive governmental proposal.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 661
Requires the Child Day Care Council, in consultation with the Board of Education, to promulgate standards and regulations for licensure of before- and after-school day care programs.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Chap. 275
Gives priority to before- and after-school programs in economically depressed urban and rural areas and tribal programs in awarding startup and expansion grants funded through the CCDBG.

Services for At-Risk/Family Support/Early Education Services

- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 77
Mandates the creation of a coordinated, statewide system of interagency programs to provide early intervention services to children under age 3 with, or at-risk of, developmental delay or disability, and their families.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 759
Establishes the Healthy Start Support Services for Children Act to provide grants to schools for early childhood development. Gives priority to low-income children and families. Provides for interagency collaboration among health, mental health, social services, education, and substance abuse agencies.
- CA 1992 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 14
Proclaims a "Week of the Young Child" to call attention to the need for high quality early childhood services.
- CA 1992 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 51
Encourages agencies serving families to provide parenting courses to help families prevent or address problems that lead to abuse and family disintegration.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 92
Removes the pilot status of the Colorado Preschool Program. Expands the program to include 4- and 5-year-olds lacking school readiness and receiving aid as neglected or dependent children. Removes the program's cap on the number of children who may participate. Requires school districts applying for the program to submit a plan to coordinate preschool classes and parental involvement. Gives priority consideration to applicants with exemplary plans to coordinate with family support services, plans to make collaborative attempts with public and private child care facilities, and proposals for community involvement.
- Authorizes the council to study preschool needs, to solicit proposals, to submit recommendations on child care facilities, and to coordinate the preschool program with family support and parent training classes.



- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 49
Expands family resource centers from a demonstration program to a permanent statutory program. Allows all parents of children under age 3 to participate, rather than only expectant and first-time parents of children under age 3. Requires that a family resource center only be associated with a public school, not be located within public schools.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1221
Creates a pilot program for family resource centers in schools. Lists services to be provided by the centers, including all-day child care, support services to parents of newborn infants, parenting skills, and high school equivalency training.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 613, Secs. 1-3
Creates a Saturday Academy pilot program for inner city at-risk youth in preschool through fourth grade in four school systems.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 970, Secs. 1, 2
Establishes a Louisiana Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters (Hippy) Advisory Board and a Hippy coordinator position to serve in the office of the governor. Requires the coordinator to promote development of local Hippy programs.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 2, Sec. 1
Allows school districts to provide bus transportation along regular school bus routes for participants in learning readiness programs.
- NM 1992 N.M. Laws, Chap. 83
Allows home-based early childhood education programs to include a parents-as-teachers program to support parents in meeting the developmental learning and social growth needs of their young children.
- NM 1992 N.M. Laws, Chap. 87
Appropriates \$25,000 to fund the Commission on Higher Education for collecting data on the child care needs of student parents attending all state post-secondary educational institutions.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 168
Makes an appropriation for the development of parent education on newborn care, early growth and development, early self-esteem, injury prevention, and stress reduction.

Special Needs Children

- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 77
Mandates the creation of a coordinated, statewide system of interagency programs to provide early intervention services to children under age 3 and the families of those children with, or at risk of, developmental delay or disability.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 196
Redefines "children with exceptional needs" and "severely handicapped children." Makes corresponding changes in the reimbursement rate's adjustment factor. Allows agencies providing extended day care services in relocatable facilities to also use the facilities for other purposes under certain conditions.



- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 914
Appropriates \$250,000 of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (CCDBG) funds to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to design a professional development program for child development staff serving children exposed to alcohol and drugs in utero. Provides a grant awarding process for the program.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1190
Requires agencies that receive federal CCDBG funds to serve a minimum number of children with special needs. Requires staff development.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 2
Changes the name of the Parent Subsidy Aid Program to the Family Support Grant Program. Limits eligibility to children with developmental disabilities, excluding mentally retarded children. Allows any family member who has primary responsibility for the care of a child with a disability to receive family support, even if they are receiving public assistance.
- Provides monthly payments to eligible families. Removes the limit on the amount of aid a family may receive from the program.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1425
Establishes the "Home Delivered Meals, Transportation Services to the Elderly, and Preschool Children with Special Needs Fund." Authorizes a voluntary state income tax checkoff to fund the program. Provides for distribution of money, an annual review, and administration of the fund.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-680
Requires the governor to designate a lead agency to establish and implement an interagency system to provide services to children under age 3 with certain developmental problems and their families. Creates the Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention to advise and assist the designated agency in carrying out the act.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 21, Sec. 8
Establishes the Interagency Coordinating Council to assist with the development of a statewide system of coordinated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and interagency programs to provide appropriate early intervention services to all infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families. Lists contents of the statewide system. Provides for the council's membership, length of terms, powers, and duties. Defines "early intervention services" and "infants and toddlers with disabilities." Specifies goals and responsibilities.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 21, Secs. 11-12
Allows for prospective payments of contracts for the statewide system of coordinated programs that provide appropriate early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities under certain circumstances. Prohibits state appropriations under this chapter, that are unexpended at the end of the fiscal year, from being reverted to the general fund.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 21, Sec. 13
Changes "handicapped infants and toddlers" to "infants and toddlers with disabilities."



- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Secs. 11-15
Requires monitoring, court oversight, reasonable efforts and parental support liability for voluntary placements of children with mental retardation or other developmental disabilities. Establishes state policy for family support services as an alternative to placement.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 126
Outlines responsibilities for implementation of the Infant-Toddler Federal Grant Pilot Program. Designates the Department of Health and Environment as the lead agency for development of services for infants and toddlers with disabilities.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chaps. 125, 145
Directs the Cabinet for Human Resources to seek full Part H funding and to request additional funding from public and private sources to achieve the goals of the Kentucky Early Intervention System.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 377
Provides for adjustment of preschool program funding for exceptional children based on enrollments.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 2, Sec. 5
Adds to the membership of the State Interagency Coordinating Council for children with disabilities to include more parents and persons of color. Adds other state commissioners, a county social service director, a special education director, and a nursing director. Requires that the council make annual policy recommendations on a comprehensive and coordinated system of services for children under age 5 with disabilities.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 2, Sec. 16
Requires the State Interagency Coordinating Council to appoint a task force to study and report to the legislature on the short- and long-term state fiscal impact of providing services to infants and toddlers with disabilities, birth through age 2, and their families.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 4, Sec. 8
Allows school districts that offer approved extended day programs to levy for additional costs of providing services to participating children with disabilities.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 11, Sec. 5
Authorizes the state Board of Education to form agreements with academies for hearing-impaired and blind children that provide respite care and supplemental educational instruction and services, including assessments and counseling.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 133
Transfers funds from the Department of Human Resources to the Department of Public Instruction to continue services to 3- and 4-year-old handicapped children who have been identified as needing developmental day services.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 490
Requires the state to conduct multidisciplinary assessments, develop individualized family service plans, and make available case management services for statewide implementation of the interagency programs



for handicapped infants and toddlers and their families. Lists required system components.

- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 771
Mandates development of an early intervention services system for infants and toddlers with disabilities. Creates interagency committees at state and local levels and specifies their duties.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 198
Creates the Birth-to-Six Interagency Coordinating Council to ensure coordination and collaboration of state agencies providing early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities.
- WY 1992 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 65
Modifies language providing education to children with disabilities to conform to federal requirements. Eliminates certain reporting requirements for programs for children with learning disabilities.

Support for Providers/Training

- AZ 1992 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 294
Creates a day care training fund with civil penalties imposed on violators of the Child Care Licensing Act. Imposes late filing fees on child care licenses.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 826
Establishes the Child Development Teacher Loan Assumption Program to provide loans for students who agree to work in child care and development.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 867, Sec. 2
Revises the list of rights for providers.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 914
Appropriates \$250,000 of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 funds to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to design a professional development program for child development staff serving children exposed to alcohol and drugs in utero. Provides a grant awarding process for the program.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1190
Requires agencies that receive federal CCDBG funds to serve a minimum number of children with special needs. Requires certain CCDBG funds to be spent on staff development.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 92
Permits the district preschool program council to develop a training program for district preschool program staff members.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-332
Authorizes the Department of Children and Family Services to establish a demonstration project to train child care workers and develop child care facilities with CCDBG funds.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1083
Requires R&R agencies receiving state grants to assist providers in arranging for substitute care for illness, vacation, and training. Requires the Child Day Care



Advisory Council to advise the Department of Human Services regarding provider training.

KY

1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 57, Secs. 2, 4

Requires minimum training hours for family child care providers as part of certification and minimum training for day care center employees and owners on specific subjects. Requires the Cabinet for Human Resources to make available a model training curriculum and materials.

WI

1992 Wis. Laws, Chap. 275

Creates a staff retention grant program to provide advanced training and to improve salaries and benefits of providers. Provides for training and technical assistance contracts to develop a uniform statewide career development system for providers.



CHILD HEALTH

Administration/Screening/Education/Training/Services

- AZ 1992 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 105
Requires the health department to certify training for emergency technicians and firefighters on sudden infant death syndrome. Creates a Sudden Infant Death Advisory Council to develop training programs and make policy recommendations.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 91
Changes the California Children's Services Program for handicapped youth relating to fees, state/local ratios for therapists, funding, and administration.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 268
Requires that in cases of sudden infant death syndrome that certain local health professionals immediately contact the person who had custody and control of the infant, including foster parents and child care centers, to provide information, support, referral, and follow-up services.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 373
Requires the state Department of Health Services to compile information on compliance by school districts to ensure that pupils receive a health screening before the end of the first grade.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 797
Requires insurance policies issued or renewed after January 1, 1993 to include screening for blood lead levels for covered children at-risk for lead poisoning.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 799
Enacts the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Act of 1991 and requires the Department of Health Services to adopt regulations to evaluate all children at-risk of lead poisoning.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 818
Requires instruction on AIDS prevention in grades seven to 12 and in-service training for teachers and school staff. Requires parental notice and allows for parental refusal.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 189
Creates a 12-member advisory committee to assist the health department with educational outreach for the infant immunization program.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 308
Requires the Department of Social Services to study the cost effectiveness of a health care program for Medicaid-eligible foster children. Authorizes the department to seek federal waivers and to implement the program if cost-effective.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 107
Establishes an adolescent health council to advise state agencies on coordinating teen health services. Directs the council to address teen pregnancy, substance abuse, AIDS, and other sexually-transmitted diseases.



- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 119
Allows for HIV testing of a minor without parental consent. Requires parental consent for treatment of a minor infected with HIV with some exceptions requiring documentation by the treating physician.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 192
Establishes a lead poisoning prevention task force to analyze costs of lead poisoning prevention and abatement programs. Provides for the creation of two regional treatment centers at hospitals with demonstrated expertise. Reduces lead levels that must be reported to health departments.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 227
Expands the newborn screening program to include testing for sickle cell disease, maple syrup urine disease, homocystinuria, and biotinidase deficiency.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 234
Extends the emergency housing benefit to AFDC families who are relocated due to lead poisoning in their house.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 312
Requires the Department of Health to conduct a systematic hearing and vision program for children.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-655
Provides a mechanism to fund areas that do not receive grants under the Infant Mortality Reduction Act.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1127
Provides for the establishment of a Service Resource Center for children and adolescents through age 21, who are hearing-impaired and behavior disordered. Provides functional and operational guidelines.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1001, Secs. 413-419, 2nd Extraordinary Session
Appropriates funds for enhanced services for high risk pregnancies, infant mortality and morbidity prevention projects, and a prenatal to preschool family and child protection services program to include hospital-based screening and home-visiting services.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 173
Requires a health assessment for all children entering a Kansas school for the first time. Allows an exception for religious reasons. Allows local health departments to charge assessment fees unless the student is eligible for the school lunch program.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 294
Requires the development of a comprehensive plan governing health services for pregnant women and children. Requires an ongoing public awareness campaign regarding substance abuse and pregnancy.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 312
Requires an autopsy for a determination that a child under age 1 died of sudden infant death syndrome.



- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 62
Requires the Department of Health Services to establish and maintain a birth defects registry for collection of information concerning birth defects, stillbirths, and handicapping conditions. Provides guidelines and appoints an advisory committee.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 340
Establishes a committee to advise the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services about accommodations and services to people who are deaf or hard-of-hearing.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 351
Requires hospitals to provide medical and diagnostic services for child sexual abuse victims.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 386, Sec. 1
Requires the state Board of Education to provide guidance to local school boards on attention deficit disorders. Requires statewide training of local public school personnel on the issues. Provides \$97,000 for four pilot programs.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 417, Sec. 1
Creates a program for early identification of hearing-impaired infants. Creates an advisory council to oversee the program.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 194
Requires that children ordered into custody of the Department of Human Services receive a medical examination within 10 working days. If the physician or nurse practitioner determines that a psychological assessment is appropriate, such appointment must be obtained within 30 days of the physical exam.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 810
Creates a program for early screening and diagnosis of lead poisoning, including systematic examination of all children in the state. Mandates an education and publicity program on lead poisoning prevention and abatement. Provides for inspection of children's homes and preschool facilities.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 264
Establishes a policy governing the use of out-of-state placements for children with special needs. Requires an appointed committee to develop a plan for in-state services provision.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 406
Establishes a Lead Paint Poisoning Commission and a Lead Paint Poisoning Prevention Fund to study effective methods to prevent and ameliorate lead poisoning, as well as to compensate injured individuals.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, HJR 7
Creates a Task Force on Female Inmates and Their Newborn Children to develop a comprehensive plan that encourages mother-child bonding for inmates who give birth in prison.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 4, Secs. 2, 3
Provides a 30-day grace period for screenings of children after attending kindergarten or first grade. Requires notification of parents that they may decline



to provide information about family circumstances or risk factors affecting learning and that declining to answer will not prevent enrollment.

- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 7, Secs. 9, 23, 31
Codifies the establishment of a summer health care intern program for high school students. Directs the Commissioner of Education to establish criteria for awarding grants and provides funding allocations.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 557
Provides that when a child is placed, the agency must arrange for a physical exam within 30 days or determine that one has occurred within the past 12 months. Requires annual examinations for children in care.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 1
Creates an Institute of Pediatric Sexual Health to research, educate, diagnose, and treat childhood sexual functioning and to detect violent sexual behavior and disorders.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 10
Includes child abuse prevention in the parent education component of the Early Childhood Family Education program. Mandates development of a school curricula on violence prevention and creates an early intervention home-visiting program. Authorizes funding of pilot children's safety centers to provide supervised visitation by parents with no-contact orders.
- MS 1992 Miss. Laws, Chap. 558
Creates an Infant Mortality Task Force to advocate and conduct studies on maternal and infant health issues. Requires an annual report to the governor and legislature.
- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, S.B. 449
Provides hardship grants, subject to appropriations, so that schools with the highest need can supplement federal funds to provide school breakfasts. Earmarks certain Women, Infants and Children (WIC) funding for local offices to provide evening and weekend services. Requires interagency collaboration to prevent hunger.
- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, H.B. 995
Requires neonatal screening for genetic diseases. Clarifies that parents who object to neonatal genetic screening on religious grounds are not subject to criminal penalties. Fees from newborn screening tests will be used to support screening, diagnosis, and treatment of metabolic and genetic diseases.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 479
Provides the Division for Youth with consent for routine medical, mental health, and dental care for youth under custody of the division. Allows parents or guardians to object to treatment.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 799
Creates the "Adolescent Tobacco-Use Prevention Act." Amends the public health, education, and tax laws to restrict distribution, dispensing, advertising, and usage of tobacco.



- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 168
Makes an appropriation to inform the public on the dangers to the mother and fetus of alcohol, cocaine, and other substances, and other high-risk behaviors that contribute to infant mortality and morbidity. Develops parent education protocols for newborn care, early growth and development, early self-esteem, injury prevention, and stress reduction.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 169
Requires the Child Fatality Task Force to provide updated reports to the legislature. Requires a final report in 1995 to include recommendations for specific legislative or policy proposals along detailed fiscal notes. Adds four legislators to the task force's membership.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 123
Allows the Commissioner of Health to collect and verify information concerning birth defects and other poor reproductive outcomes. Removes the right of an individual to deny access to or use of this information.
- PA 1992 Pa. Laws, Act 86
Creates the Newborn Child Screening and Follow-up Program to screen newborns for diseases which lead to mental retardation.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 340
Defines "technology-dependent children" and establishes minimum skills for caretakers of these children.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 427
Provides conditions allowing confidential health care information of children in custody of the Department of Children, Youth, and Families to be released or transferred.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 292
Requires public school districts to implement school breakfast programs.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 129
Requires early childhood programs to obtain certain medical and immunization records before admitting children.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 990
Creates the Tennessee Resource Mothers Program to reduce infant mortality and rates of low birthweight. Targets teenagers pregnant with a first child. Provides for recruitment and training of lay women to act as supportive resource mothers for the teenager and her family.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 131
Creates a Children's Organ Transplant Trust Account funded by an income tax checkoff. Establishes a coordinating committee to oversee the fund and to educate the public about the need for donors.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 172
Abolishes the Interagency Coordinating Council on Delivery of Related Services to Handicapped Children.



- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 407
Abolishes the Perinatal Services Advisory Board and establishes the Maternal and Child Health Council.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 179
Provides for confidentiality of records used for the purpose of infant mortality reviews with exceptions for cases requiring reporting of abuse or neglect.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 57
Requires first time public school students to present a copy of their certified birth record prior to enrollment.
- WY 1992 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 64
Expands eligibility criteria for the early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment (EPSDT) program to conform with federal law.

Chronic Conditions/Physical Disabilities

- AL 1992 Ala. Acts, SJR 45
Recognizes and adopts the American sign language as the official and native sign for the deaf.
- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 77
Mandates the creation of a coordinated, statewide system of interagency programs to provide early intervention services to children under age 3, and their families with, or at-risk of, developmental delay or disability.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 91
Makes changes in the California Children's Services Program for handicapped youth relating to enrollment fees, state/local ratios for therapists, funding, and administration.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 21, Sec. 13
Changes "handicapped infants and toddlers" to "infants and toddlers with disabilities."
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 21, Sec. 15
Establishes a school pilot program to provide competitive state grants to school corporations to educate and integrate children with disabilities into regular education classes. Funds the program with unexpended dollars from the preschool handicapped children's program, not to exceed \$200,000. Requires a study of the inclusion school.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 458, Sec. 1
Adds "traumatic brain injured" and "autistic" to the definition of an exceptional child. Adds "rehabilitative services" to the definition of related services.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 264
Establishes a policy governing the use of out-of-state placements for children with special needs. Requires an appointed committee to develop plans for in-state service provision.



- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 369
Creates a presumption that proficiency in Braille reading and writing are essential literacy skills for blind or visually-impaired students. Requires adoption of certification standards for teachers of blind and visually-impaired students.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 493
Requires the Maryland School for the Deaf to adopt written admission standards. Clarifies that Maryland residents who meet these standards may attend the school free of charge.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 8, Sec. 28
Allows the Minnesota Council on Disabilities to conduct a study of student health needs, from birth to age 21, who are medically fragile or technologically dependent. Allows involvement of the Department of Education. Requires a preliminary report to the legislature by February 1, 1993 and a final report by February 1, 1994.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 249
Changes the name of the "crippled children's program" to the Children with Special Health Care Needs Program.

Immunization/Contagious Diseases

- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 189
Establishes an immunization program for infants up to 24 months of age publicly funded for Medicaid-eligible children. Prohibits insurance companies from denying claims for vaccine-preventable diseases when a child has not been vaccinated.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1409
Requires immunization of a preschool age child as a condition for receiving Aid To Dependent Children. Specifies exceptions.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 102 (H.B. 1325)
Extends proof of immunization requirements to preschool children and children in grades six through 12.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 55
Requires a family day care home or a boarding home for children to have current immunizations as the Secretary of Health and Environment considers necessary. Requires providers to maintain child immunization records and provide it as required. Provides for health and religious exemptions.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 529, Sec. 1
Requires the state Board of Education to provide in-service training on preventing the spread and occurrence of communicable diseases in school settings.
- LA 1992 La. Acts, Act No. 756, Sec. 1
Requires health insurance policies to include coverage for immunizations for dependent children from birth to age six. Provides exceptions.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 321
Mandates the inclusion of child wellness services in family health insurance policies. Requires wellness packages to include immunizations, Phenylketonuria



(PKU) test, and screening for tuberculosis, anemia, lead toxicity, hearing, and vision.

- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 569, Sec. 12
Allows child care providers to exchange immunization data with elementary or secondary schools, post-secondary educational institutions, a board of health, community action agencies, and the Commissioner of Health without patient consent, if the person requesting access provides services on behalf of the patient.
- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, S.B. 611
Adds mumps to the list of contagious diseases for which children must be immunized to attend school. Reduces to 15 school days the maximum number of days a student may attend school without the required immunizations.
- NE 1992 Neb. Laws, L.B. 431
Directs the Department of Health to develop a statewide immunization action plan. Requires early childhood programs to file proof of a child's immunization or a written statement by a parent stating the reasons a child is not immunized.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 168
Funds four comprehensive adolescent health care demonstration projects and early adolescent health technical assistance and childhood vaccinations for children in community, migrant, and rural health centers and for nonMedicaid-eligible children. Allows funds for the Special Supplemental Food Program to be used for the state WIC match.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 13
Adds Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (HIB) to the list of diseases against which children must be immunized in order to be admitted to a day care center or day care home.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 273
Allows a parent or guardian to authorize an adult who is caring for their child to consent to immunizations and other health services.
- PA 1992 Pa. Laws, Act 35
Mandates coverage for childhood immunization under all health care plans and prohibits any co-payment, co-insurance or deductible provisions otherwise applicable to the plan.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 887
Permits a juvenile court judge access to records pertaining to sexually transmitted diseases for juveniles under jurisdiction of the court.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 166
Clarifies that all children must have received their second dose of measles rubeola vaccine prior to entering the sixth grade.

Medicaid/Health Insurance/Funding

- AL 1992 Ala. Acts, Act 418
Provides for the funding and operation of the Medicaid program by requiring the transfer of money from publicly owned hospitals to the Mothers and Babies Indigent Care Trust Fund.



- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 28
Requires that insurance policies, with specified exceptions, cover formulas necessary for treatment of phenylketonuria.
- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 38
Expands Medicaid coverage to include targeted case management services for severely emotionally disturbed persons under the age of 21.
- AZ 1992 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 186
Establishes a prenatal care education fund, to be capitalized with gifts, grants, and donations, to fund implementation of a statewide education program.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 97
Revises the method of calculating the maintenance level under the Medi-Cal program.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1062
Provides for continuity of Medi-Cal coverage during pregnancy and the postpartum period for eligible pregnant women.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1152
Prohibits health insurance plans from excluding coverage of a dependent child who does not reside with the insured or plan member, and requires coverage where a court order for medical support exists.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 189
Prohibits insurance companies from denying claims for vaccine-preventable diseases when a child has not been vaccinated.
- DC 1992 D.C. Law 9-99
Requires individual and group health insurance policies to cover preventive and primary care for minor children up to age 18.
- DC 1992 D.C. Law 9-114
Creates provisions for registration of nonmarital partnerships and for health insurance coverage for domestic partners and their children. Authorizes a feasibility study of a supplemental federal employee insurance program for domestic partners.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-252
Directs the Department of Insurance, in cooperation with the Department of Public Aid, to conduct a study on establishing a child health insurance plan.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1119
Gives the Commissioner of Insurance authority to mandate well-baby care in basic benefit coverage policies.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 168
Creates the Kansas Healthy Kids Corporation, a quasi-governmental company to develop a health insurance program, based on ability to pay, for school children and their siblings age 18 or younger who are not covered by health insurance. Specifies governing structure, responsibilities, and tasks of the corporation.



- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 637, Secs. 1-4
Allows unmarried children under age 21, or full-time students under age 24, who live with or are in the custody of their grandparents, to be covered by their grandparents' health insurance policy.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 321
Mandates the inclusion of child wellness services in family health insurance policies. Requires wellness packages to include immunizations, Phenylketonuria (PKU) test, and screening for tuberculosis, anemia, lead toxicity, hearing, and vision.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 406
Establishes a Lead Paint Poisoning Commission and a Lead Paint Poisoning Prevention Fund to study effective methods to prevent and ameliorate lead poisoning, as well as to compensate injured individuals.
- MI 1991 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 60
Enables Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Michigan to administer a primary health care coverage program for children in "working poor" families who are not eligible for Medicaid.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 143
Requires several state agencies to conduct a study to determine how low provider participation in the Medicaid program creates barriers for pregnant women and children. Requires examination of various medical professionals, different methods of increasing provider participation, and a legislative report.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 168
Makes an appropriation for the development of parent education protocols for newborn care, early growth and development, early self-esteem, injury prevention, and stress reduction. Funds four comprehensive adolescent health care demonstration projects and specifies requirements for funding. Also makes appropriations for early adolescent health technical assistance and childhood vaccinations for children cared for at community, migrant, and rural health centers and for nonMedicaid-eligible children. Allows funds for the Special Supplemental Food Program to be used for the state WIC match.
- PA 1992 Pa. Laws, Act 35
Mandates coverage for childhood immunization under all health care plans and prohibits any co-payment, co-insurance or deductible provisions otherwise applicable to the plan.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 131
Creates a Children's Organ Transplant Trust Account funded with an income tax checkoff.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 57
Requires the Board of Education to create a school health services advisory committee to improve school-based services for Medicaid-eligible children. Specifies composition of the committee.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Chap. 123
Requires disability insurance policies to provide coverage for newborn children from the moment of birth.



Safety

- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 125
Prohibits operators of recreational watercraft from transporting children age 13 or younger unless they wear a lifevest while on board or while water skiing.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1223
Revises penalties for failure to use a child restraint system. Provides that a percentage of violation fines be used for local child passenger restraint low-cost purchase or loaner programs. Requires hospital personnel to discuss the law on child restraint prior to hospital release.
- CA 1992 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 50
Urges all school districts to adopt bicycle safety policies which may include curriculum additions, rule revisions, or special programs.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 34
Allows the court to order medical evaluations of children in cases of spiritual healing and treatment if the child is in a life-threatening situation or in danger of suffering a serious handicap or disability.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1335
Makes it a misdemeanor to abandon a car in any place accessible to children if the car does not have at least one door that can easily be opened from the inside or one door or window that has been removed.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 317
Increases from \$10 to \$20 the fine for violation of the Child Passenger Safety Act. Allows \$10 of the fine to be waived if the driver can prove that he or she has purchased a child safety seat. Prohibits persons under age 14 from riding on a moving vehicle not intended for passengers.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 445
Increases the fine for violation of the child seat belt laws from \$25 to \$50 for an initial violation and from \$50 to \$200 for any subsequent violation.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 280
Clarifies that police officers may stop drivers suspected of violating the child safety restraint law even if they have not committed a separate offense.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 354
Clarifies that child safety restraints are required regardless of whether the vehicle is registered in Maryland. Allows an exception to the child safety restraint law if a physician, licensed in the state of the vehicle's registration, certifies that restraint would be impractical.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 439
Prohibits a person from leaving a loaded firearm in a place accessible by a minor under age 16. Provides exceptions, fines, and clarifies impact of violations on evidentiary and liability limitation issues.



- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chaps. 119 & 405
Requires safety restraints for all children in motor vehicles using Virginia highways. Removes exemption for nonuse of safety restraints in impractical situations. Increases the penalties and fines.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 159
Authorizes equipping school buses with flashing white or amber warning lights in addition to other lights authorized by law.



CHILD MENTAL HEALTH

Administration/Organization/Financing

- AL 1992 Ala. Acts, SJR 90
Urges the Developmental Disabilities Planning Council and the Department of Mental Health and Retardation to develop a comprehensive family support plan for disabled persons. Also urges supportive legislation or budget request during the next regular session.
- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 38
Expands Medicaid coverage to include targeted case management services for severely emotionally disturbed persons under the age of 21.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 356
Allows a county mental health director to request the juvenile court to direct a youth's legal counsel not to provide his client with the name or address of a mental health professional who has prepared an evaluation that determines the youth is dangerous.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 610
Changes certain provisions relating to the procedures, rate setting, and licensing of community care facilities and group homes for emotionally disturbed children.
- CA 1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 23
Requires schools participating in school-based early mental health programs to report on their efforts to gain federal Medicaid reimbursement for services they provide.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 2
Modifies the Family Support Grant Program to limit eligibility to children with developmental disabilities, excluding mentally retarded children and to allow any family member with primary responsibility for the care of a disabled child to receive family support, regardless of the receipt of public assistance. Requires amendment of regulations establishing eligibility criteria and requires semi-annual reviews of the appropriate use of family support payments and treatment plans.

Provides monthly payments to eligible families for services and removes the limits on the aid to families.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1021
Creates a state Commission on Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Service Delivery. Requires the commission to develop a comprehensive plan to improve service delivery.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 138 (H.B. 577)
Clarifies that mentally ill individuals not charged with a crime and juveniles may not be held in county jails.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-612
Establishes the Interagency Authority on Residential Facilities for Children to develop and implement a long-term plan of residential care for children who



require out-of-home placement and whose needs cannot be met in foster care or similar placements.

- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-928
Grants access to child welfare, juvenile court, child abuse, mental health, child care and other records to officials working in the serious habitual juvenile offender program.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1231, Sec. 49
Requires the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning to coordinate the development of a multi-agency data base to track juveniles, evaluate state services, and to propose guidelines for information sharing.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 11
Creates an interdisciplinary child welfare task force to develop a flexible financing system that enhances federal participation, particularly through Title IV-A in pilot decategorization counties, and redirects expenditures from institutional to community-based alternatives in the child welfare, mental health, and juvenile justice systems.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 24
Requires that a parent of a child with an emotional disability serve on the state interagency council for services to children with an emotional disability and each regional council. Requires the council to make annual policy recommendations. Creates a bill of rights for children and families under the regional councils.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 264
Establishes a policy governing the use of out-of-state placements for children with special needs. Requires an appointed committee to develop plans for in-state provisions.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 8
Prioritizes the funding of juvenile sex offender programs over adult programs. Establishes a sex offender treatment fund. Specifies the allocation formula for fund distribution.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 43
Clarifies that placement of foster children in mental health facilities is subject to provisions of the Mental Hygiene Law and the facilities admission criteria.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 307
Changes the names of three state facilities. Changes the admission criteria for the Greer Center Facility and provides for continuous active treatment for all residents.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 194
Requires children to be housed separate from adults in inpatient psychiatric facilities with separate units. Specifies parameters for units that house adults and minors together including separate sleeping quarters and evaluations.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 195
Allows legal custodians to apply for a minor's admission to a psychiatric facility with the recommendation of a mental health professional.



- TN** 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 981
Directs the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to develop a family support services program for families with children or adults that have severe disabilities. Specifies the range of services to be provided. Creates a statewide Family Support Council to assist with program implementation and oversight.
- UT** 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 16
Requires the state Education and Human Service agencies to appoint coordinating councils to recommend budget guidelines and a single coordinated service plan for the education and treatment of children in custody of the Divisions of Youth Corrections, Family Services, Mental Health, and Services for People with Disabilities.
- WA** 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Secs. 303-4
Requires the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to redirect federal Title XIX funds, which are spent on out-of-state placements, to fund in-state evaluation and placements. Requires the DSHS to ensure that county-designated mental health professionals are trained in adolescent mental health issues, mental health civil commitment laws, and the criteria for civil commitment.

Mentally Retarded/Developmentally Disabled

- AL** 1992 Ala. Acts, SJR 90
Urges the Developmental Disabilities Planning Council and the Department of Mental Health and Retardation to develop a comprehensive family support plan for disabled persons. Also urges supportive legislation or budget request during the next regular session.
- AK** 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 13
Modifies the definition of a "person with a developmental disability" to more closely mirror a federal definition. Substitutes the term "disabled" for the term "handicapped" in the law pertaining to the Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education.
- AK** 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 77
Mandates the creation of a coordinated, statewide system of interagency programs to provide early intervention services to children under age 3 and the families of those children with, or at risk of, developmental delay or disability.
- CA** 1992 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 30
Requests the state Department of Education to develop regional pilot programs for children with low incidence disabilities.
- CO** 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 200
Specifies rules and responsibilities for community-centered boards that oversee support and early intervention services for persons with developmental disabilities. Creates a federally funded Community-Supported Living Arrangement Services program to help people with developmental disabilities remain in their homes. Prohibits corporal punishment and other forms of maltreatment for developmentally disabled persons.



- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P. A. 2
Modifies the Family Support Grant Program to limit eligibility to children with developmental disabilities, excluding mentally retarded children and to allow any family member with primary responsibility for the care of a disabled child to receive family support, regardless of the receipt of public assistance. Requires amendment of regulations establishing eligibility criteria and requires semi-annual reviews of the appropriate use of family support payments and treatment plans.
- Provides monthly payments to eligible families for services and removes the limits on the aid to families.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 21, Sec. 8
Establishes the Interagency Coordinating Council to develop a statewide system of coordinated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and interagency early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families. Lists contents of the statewide system. Provides for the council's membership, length of terms, powers, and duties. Defines "early intervention services" and "infants and toddlers with disabilities." Specifies goals and responsibilities.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 21, Secs. 11-12
Allows for advanced funding for contracts for early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities under certain circumstances. Prohibits unexpended money at the end of a state fiscal year from being reverted to the general fund.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Secs. 11-15
Requires monitoring, court oversight, reasonable efforts and parental support liability for voluntary placements of children with mental retardation or other developmental disabilities. Establishes state policy for family support services as an alternative to placement.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 126
Outlines responsibilities for implementation of the federal Infant-Toddler Federal Grant Pilot Program. Designates the Department of Health and Environment as the lead agency for development of services for infants and toddlers with disabilities.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 129
Requires transition planning services to assist special education students with post-school activities when they reach age 16.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 340
Establishes a committee to advise the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services about accommodations and services to people who are deaf or hard-of-hearing. Provides guidelines for membership and reporting.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 377
Revises and adds categories of exceptional children. Defines transition services. Requires certification of special education administrators.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 458, Sec. 1
Adds traumatic brain injured and autistic to the definition of an exceptional child.



- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 264
Establishes a policy governing the use of out-of-state placements for children with special needs. Requires an appointed committee to develop plans for in-state service provisions.
- MA 1992 Mass. Acts, Chap. 87
Requires hospitals, with parental approval, to report cases of children born with mental retardation to the Department of Mental Retardation so that the parents may receive information and support services from the department.
- MI 1991 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 162
Allows a developmentally disabled person, 18 years of age or older, to be placed by a licensed child placing agency or an approved governmental unit in a foster family home under certain conditions, and considers them a "minor."
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 2, Sec. 5
Adds to the membership of the state Interagency Coordinating Council for children with disabilities to include more parents and persons of color. Adds other state commissioners, a county social service director, a special education director, and a nursing director. Requires that the council make annual policy recommendations on a comprehensive and coordinated system of services for children under age 5 with disabilities.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 2, Sec. 16
Requires the State Interagency Coordinating Council to appoint a task force to study and report to the Legislature on the short- and long-term state fiscal impact of providing services to infants and toddlers with disabilities, birth through age 2, and their families.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 277
Establishes a family support program for children with severe developmental disabilities who live at home.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 490
Requires the state to conduct multidisciplinary assessments, develop individualized family service plans, and make available case management services for statewide implementation of the interagency programs for handicapped infants and toddlers and their families. Lists required system components.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 981
Directs the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to develop a support services program for families with children or adults that have severe disabilities. Specifies the range of services to be provided. Creates a statewide Family Support Council to assist with program implementation and oversight.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 16
Requires the state Education and Human Service agencies to appoint coordinating councils to recommend budget guidelines and a single coordinated service plan for the education and treatment of children in custody of the Divisions of Youth Corrections, Family Services, Mental Health, and Services for People with Disabilities.



VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 771
Mandates development of an early intervention services system for infants and toddlers with disabilities. Creates interagency committees at state and local levels and specifies their duties.

WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 198
Creates the Birth-to-Six Interagency Coordinating Council to ensure coordination and collaboration of state agencies providing early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities.

Treatment

AL 1992 Ala. Acts, SJR 90
Urges the Developmental Disabilities Planning Council and the Department of Mental Health and Retardation to develop a comprehensive family support plan for disabled persons. Also urges supportive legislation or budget request during the next regular session.

CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 356
Allows a county mental health director to request the juvenile court to direct a youth's legal counsel not to provide his client with the name or address of a mental health professional who has prepared an evaluation that determines the youth is dangerous.

CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 868
Expands the types of children whose families may receive family reunification and maintenance services to include truants, delinquents and seriously emotionally disturbed youth. Allows counties to provide mental health and substance abuse treatment under family reunification and maintenance programs.

CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 2
Modifies the Family Support Grant Program to limit eligibility to children with developmental disabilities, excluding mentally retarded children, and to allow any family member with primary responsibility for the care of a disabled child to receive family support, regardless of the receipt of public assistance. Requires amendment of regulations establishing eligibility criteria and requires semi-annual reviews of the appropriate use of family support payments and treatment plans.

Provides monthly payments to eligible families for services and removes the limits of aid to families.

CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 129
Defines outpatient mental health treatment for minors. Permits licensed therapists to provide mental health treatment to a minor without parental consent under specified conditions. Requires documentation and review of such cases.

KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 24
Establishes a priority for services to children with a severe emotional disability or those in, or at risk of, institutional care. Requires regional interagency councils to plan services for children with emotional disabilities and to ensure that parents of these children are informed of the priorities and policies of the councils. Creates a bill of rights for children and families under the councils.



- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 386, Sec. 1
Requires the state Board of Education to provide guidance to local school boards on attention deficit disorders. Requires statewide training of local public school personnel on the issues. Provides \$97,000 for four pilot programs.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 1
Requires the juvenile court to make a specific finding on the record regarding a juvenile's mental health and chemical dependency treatment needs if the juvenile has committed a felony-level offense.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 8
Mandates the creation of statewide standards for certification of adult and juvenile sex offender treatment programs. Details program eligibility requirements.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 10
Authorizes an effort to reduce juvenile offender recidivism by identifying and treating mental health problems while the youths are in detention or shelter care.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 479
Provides the Division for Youth with consent for routine medical, mental health, and dental care for youth under custody of the division. Allows parents or guardians to object to treatment.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 298
Specifies criteria for admission of minors to inpatient mental health treatment. Requires that inpatient treatment be ordered only after reasonable efforts have been made to provide less restrictive alternatives. Defines "child in need of mental health treatment" and requires individualized treatment plans for children admitted for inpatient treatment.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 307
Changes the names of three state facilities. Changes the admission criteria for the Greer Center Facility and provides for continuous active treatment for all residents.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 129
Requires early childhood programs to obtain certain medical and immunization records before admitting children.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 195
Allows legal custodians to apply for a minor's admission to a psychiatric facility with the recommendation of a mental health professional.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 539
Gives local community services boards placement authority for juveniles committed to inpatient treatment.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 302
Ensures that minors in need of mental health care and treatment and their families receive an appropriate continuum of culturally relevant services. Requires joint planning and delivery of mental health services by all divisions of the state agency that provides services. Requires mental health care providers to



encourage voluntary services and less restrictive alternatives to inpatient treatment.



CHILD WELFARE

Administration/Regulations/Research

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 780
Requires the Department of Social Services to contract with the state university system to develop a statewide protocol for telephone screening of emergency response referrals.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 994
Requires the state to join local efforts to develop a comprehensive and collaborative service delivery system with school districts. Revises county waiver requirements, involves state agencies on issues of youth corrections, child development, and education, and authorizes a mechanism to enhance integrated case management.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1203
Requires counties to provide a written case plan for children receiving child welfare services. Directs a legislative study of voluntary alternatives to juvenile court supervision in the child welfare system.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 58
Creates health and human services boards at the state and local levels to plan local social services and to advise on statewide issues related to efficient service delivery. Authorizes local boards to create "innovation zones" where demonstration projects are conducted.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 158
Specifies that all children removed from their homes receive equal treatment with regard to goals, objectives, services, and case plans, no matter where they are placed.

Establishes, for children under the age of 4, when initial, second, and subsequent judicial reviews must take place.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-612
Establishes the Interagency Authority on Residential Facilities for Children to develop and implement a long-term plan of residential care for children who require out-of-home placement and whose needs cannot be met in foster care or similar placements.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-928
Grants access to records on child welfare, juvenile court, child abuse, mental health, and child care to officials working in the serious habitual juvenile offender program.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1017
Creates a Child Welfare Litigation Division in the Office of the Attorney General to represent the state in all court actions referred to it. Provides for funding with an appropriation to the Department of Children and Family and staffing by the attorney general.



- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1148
Establishes a 25-member One Church One Child Advisory Board to encourage black churches to help find homes for black children.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1192
Allows the termination of an adoptive parent's rights when the adoption occurred fraudulently. Requires the court to consider continuity in the parent-child relationship when determining whether to revoke a release of custody.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Sec. 10
Creates a statutory limit on group foster care placements paid for by the state to be determined annually by the legislature. Authorizes regional judicial-human services entities to develop plans for containing placements in accord with the state cap.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Sec. 31
Requires the Department of Human Resources to develop a state child welfare services plan in conjunction with a Child Welfare Task Force, to obtain public comment on proposed policy changes, and to report to the legislature on reform suggestions.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1231, Sec. 49
Requires the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning to coordinate the development of a multi-agency database to track juveniles, evaluate state services, and to propose guidelines for information sharing.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 11
Creates an interdisciplinary child welfare task force to develop a flexible financing system that enhances federal participation, particularly through Title IV-A, and redirects expenditures from institutional to community-based alternatives in the child welfare, mental health, and juvenile justice systems.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Sec. 14
Requires the development of a tracking system to assess the impact of legislative caps on foster placements.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 146
Directs the Legislative Research Commission to study the reimbursement rate and funding system for out-of-home care for children.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, HJR 7
Creates a Task Force on Female Inmates and Their Newborn Children to develop a comprehensive plan that encourages mother-child bonding for female inmates who give birth while in prison.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 557
Establishes a multidisciplinary task force to report to the legislature on the placement preference process.
- NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 212
Establishes a committee to study the use, appointment, and compensation of guardian ad litem.



- NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 216
Requires the state agency to develop an automated case management system.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 147
Appropriates funds to require the Department of Human Resources to create pilots in three to five counties, which must include the establishment of minimum standards for the provision of core services, including staffing standards, caseload standards, training standards, and facilities standards. Requires consideration of advice and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Family Centered Services. Authorizes use of funds for a federal match to maximize the pilot's support.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 16
Requires the state Education and Human Service agencies to appoint coordinating councils to recommend budget guidelines and a single coordinated service plan for the education and treatment of children in custody of the Divisions of Youth Corrections, Family Services, Mental Health, and Services for People with Disabilities.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 253
Creates the Children's Legal Defense Account. Appropriates funds and outlines their use.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chaps. 837, 880
Creates a collaborative and decentralized system of services and funding for troubled and at-risk youth and their families. Creates management teams at state and community levels to administer use of decategorized agency funds for the provision of services to youth and families. Specifies target populations.
- WV 1992 W.Va. Acts, HCR 21
Requests the Joint Committee on Government and Finance to study statutes affecting families and children and prepare a comprehensive revision for recommendation to the 1993 Legislature.

Adoption

- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 123
Requires insurance policies to cover a child adopted or placed for adoption, by the subscriber.
- AZ 1992 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 139
Clarifies visitation rights of grandparents and great-grandparents in relation to a missing parent, a child born out-of-wedlock, and adoption by a spouse of a natural parent.
- AZ 1992 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 267
Enables the state agency to enter into Interstate Adoption Assistance Compacts.
- AZ 1992 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 317
Requires birth parents to grant or withhold consent for the adopted child to review adoption records when he or she reaches age 21. Allows for changes regarding consent at any time by filing a notarized statement. Clarifies confidential intermediary rules and creates a fund to administer the intermediary program.



- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 120
Increases from \$100 to \$200 the maximum fee for stepparent adoptions.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 135
Changes the authorization requirement for an agency to arrange contact between an adult adoptee and his or her birth parent from a written waiver of confidentiality to a written consent.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 372
Provides courts with increased authority to declare that a child has been abandoned by the birth parent or parents.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 697
Expedites independent adoptions by allowing consent forms to be signed when the adoption agency fails without good cause to conduct interviews within the specified time frame.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 987
Extends the \$400 limit for payment in special needs adoption cases until January 1, 1994. Requires the state agency to assess payment adequacy by March 1, 1993. Applies rules for special needs adoption to single parents as well as couples.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 36
Requires a parent who petitions for relinquishment of a child to submit an affidavit, instead of a statement, indicating the nature and extent of relinquishment counseling received, and any recommendations of the counselor. Defines "corporate licensed child placement agency" and permits it to be represented by an agent in termination or adoption proceedings.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 179
Specifies that in cases of open, identified adoption, adoptive parents may attend an infant's hospital discharge. Allows the transfer of custody to occur in a private room. Adds "feeding" to the types of information that must be provided to the adoptive parents and specifies that only nonidentifying information need be provided.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 259 (1992)
Defines certain adoption terms including "identifying information, intermediary, legally-free, to place, and licensed agency." Shifts adoption responsibilities to the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 259, Sec. 904 (1992)
Prohibits department approval of placement for an identified adoption in which an intermediary was involved. Requires an authorized agency located near the prospective adoptive parents, who live somewhere besides their state legal residence, to provide approval and supervision. Prohibits removal of a legally-free child from an adoptive placement prior to the adoption without good cause.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 259, Sec. 906 (1992)
Requires in an adoption petition: evidence of paternity blood testing in a stepmother adoption; proof of compliance with Interstate Compact requirements for adoption of a child out of state; and affidavits stating the service fees paid by the adopting family and attesting that no intermediary assisted in locating the child.



- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 259, Secs. 908, 925, 927 (1992)
Prohibits the filing of an adoption petition unless the child is legally free. Provides for consent in stepparent or relative adoptions. Provides for inspection of adoption papers where the proceedings were held in Superior Court. Recognizes adoptions finalized outside the state provided the decree was issued in accord with laws of the other jurisdiction and the child was not brought into the state until the adoption was finalized.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 259, Secs. 930, 931 (1992)
Prohibits anyone, except the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families or a licensed agency, from advertising adoption services or adoptive placements. Establishes penalties.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 96, Secs. 3, 5, 9-10, 16-17, 21-22
Defines "abandoned" as it relates to consent required from parents, custodians, and relatives in order for a minor to be adopted. Provides for judicial consideration of a father's conduct prior to his child's birth in determining whether he abandoned the child.
- Requires that intermediaries are responsible for minors voluntarily surrendered to them through an execution of consent, until the child is placed in a prospective adoptive home, at which time the parents become guardians pending finalization. Requires the intermediary to report to the court on the status of such children if an adoption is not finalized within 180 days. Requires judicial review of the child's status.
- Requires that a preliminary study of the adoptive home be performed by a licensed child-placing agency, a licensed professional, or a social investigatory agency that handles child custody disputes, unless the petitioner is a stepparent, spouse of the birth parent, or relative. Requires the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to perform the preliminary home study if no authorized agency exists in the county where the prospective adoptive parents reside. Lists contents of the study. Provides procedures for adoption in cases of unfavorable study recommendations.
- Authorizes payment for home studies and counseling when an adoption is sought through an intermediary. Allows the court to waive all or part of the costs. Eliminates required court approval of intermediary or attorney fees over \$1,000.
- Authorizes the court to appoint an intermediary or a licensed child-placing agency to contact an unregistered birth parent of an adult adoptee. Allows the intermediary or agency to notify the birth parent about the registry's availability.
- Authorizes an intermediary to place a special needs child for adoption out of state under certain circumstances. Provides that the intermediary's fees and adoption costs be approved in advance by the court.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1298
Deletes the requirement that the state registrar establish birth certificates for adopted persons born outside the state. Specifies the manner in which birth certificates will be issued for adopted, legitimated, or certain other persons born in the state.

- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1320
Provides guidelines to verify allegations in a petition for adoption.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 148
Provides that when a person is adopted as a minor by a stepparent or a close relative, the adoption does not effect the rights of the individual to inheritance and succession through either natural parent.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 190, Sec. 1
Establishes an adoption assistance program for children with special needs regardless of the availability of federal support or the adoptive family's income. Expands the definition of assistance to include monetary, medical, or special services, and the definition of special needs children to include any child legally free for adoption.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 190, Sec. 4
Clarifies that adoption consent is not required from certain parents whose parental and custodial rights have been divested permanently.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 341 (S.B. 1465, aa)
Requires a social investigation of all prospective adoptive family members and a positive recommendation prior to adoption placement. Allows for court-approved emergency adoption placement before completion of an investigation. Requires initiation of the investigation within five days of emergency placement. Requires investigation information be provided to the adopting family. Requires notification of putative fathers 10 days prior to a termination or adoption proceeding.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-413
Amends Adoption Act to expedite information exchanges.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1196
Enables natural parents, adult adopted children, and natural siblings of adopted children, to file consent forms to allow their identification. Requires the establishment of rules governing the opening of adoption records.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1142
Eliminates conflicting provisions that limit access to medical records of an adoptee or an adoptee's family for use in research or medical treatment. Allows access to the records for medical, not general, research purposes. Requires that natural parents receive an affidavit for filing with the court whether their name will be revealed or not.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 164
Expands the deduction for determining state taxable income for adoption of a special needs child to \$2,000. Allows \$1,000 for adoption of a child without special needs.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 267
Prohibits payment to agencies, institutions, or individuals for any service in connection with an agreement for the custody of an individual in contemplation of an adoption, except for reasonable hospital, medical, or legal costs and expands statute of limitations for offense prosecution.



- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 446
Requires that natural parents be advised of the option of receiving legal and adoption counseling in an independent adoption. Allows the court to order the adoptive parents to pay for these services. Requires a statement in the written consent specifying that the natural parents have been advised of the options. Prohibits natural and adoptive parents from having the same counsel. Requires the medical history of the natural parents to be made available to prospective adoptive parents in all cases.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 511
Shortens the time period for revocation of consent to an adoption from 90 to 30 days. Shortens the time period for revocation of consent to a guardianship from any time before the final decree, to within 30 days after consent is filed, or any time before the final decree, whichever comes first.
- MI 1991 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 78
Allows certain adoption agencies and foster care providers access to child abuse central registry information. Provides that child-placing agencies use confidential information in determining a home's suitability for adoption.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 557
Provides amendments for child-placing agencies to follow when implementing an order of preference placement including an authorized disclosure of private or confidential data, written standards for suitability of proposed placements, and placing a child under the Indian Child Welfare Act.
- NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 74
Clarifies that notice of paternity be filed prior to a mother's voluntary relinquishment of her rights pursuant to an adoption.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 254
Allows a married person with a long-absent spouse to adopt children without obtaining a divorce or separation.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 582
Establishes procedures to expedite appeals of placement orders for juvenile delinquents, persons in need of supervision, child protection, foster care, and termination of parental rights.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 559
Authorizes the Department of Social Services to determine that certain children should not be photo-listed with the Department's book of children available for adoption. Requires social services districts to make monthly adoption payments for special needs children in the district where the authorized agency maintains its principal office. Allows adoptees aged 18, instead of 21, to register with the adoption registry. Reduces the minimum age from 21 to 18 of an adoptee's biological sibling with whom the adoptee has not been in contact with to release identifying information to consenting parties.
- PA 1991 Pa. Laws, Act 34
Requires a home study resulting in a favorable recommendation within the prior three years, supplemented within a year, before an intermediary places a child with a prospective adoptive parent. Requires the home study to be conducted by a local, public child-care agency, adoption agency, or a licensed social worker.



Specifies the contents of the study and requires its filing with the court. Authorizes interim placements if the intermediary believes the prospective adoptive parent will receive a favorable recommendation and the investigator consents. Allows the court to order temporary foster care if the investigator withdraws consent until a favorable recommendation is received.

Allows a putative father to consent to an adoption at any time after notification of the child's birth. Provides for written revocation of consent. Allows an intermediary to honor the natural parents' preference as to the religious faith for rearing the child.

- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 261
Prohibits dissemination of adoption papers, records, files or information contained in them, except as otherwise authorized. Makes it a misdemeanor and provides penalties.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 265
Lists responsibilities of temporary custodians who are petitioning for an adoption. Requires a child-placing agency to secure a family court order before removing the child from adoptive parents who have received an adoptee but not filed a petition. Places the burden of proof on the child-placing agency that continued placement is not in the child's best interest.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 180
Extends indefinitely exemptions from certain requirements for certain people submitting home studies for adoption placements.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 901
Authorizes the Commissioner of Human Services to establish fees for post-adoption searches.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 994
Eliminates the one-year waiting period required before entering a final adoption decree.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 8
Exempts an adoptive parent who is a legal spouse of the child's birth parent from signing an affidavit regarding fees and expenses.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 167
Requires a preplacement adoptive study to place a child in an adoptive home, unless the adoptive parent is related to the birth parent, previous studies have been recently conducted, or a previous adoption had been finalized within a year. Lists items to be included in the preplacement study. Requires a post-placement study be submitted to the court before the final adoption hearing. Provides for dismissal of the adoption petition based on either study. Permits access to criminal history records for preplacement studies.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 184
Allows consent or relinquishment by a birth mother or an adoptee to be signed or confirmed before two individuals who are not members of the birth mother's immediate family and who are not affiliated with the licensed child-placing agency.



- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 211
Considers the birth certificate of an adopted alien child unobtainable if the child was born outside the United States or Canada. Requires the state, upon court order, to issue a birth certificate for such aliens who are adopted under state laws, and with evidence of legal residence at the time of adoption. Requires written evidence that the child was inspected by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and admitted temporarily in a nonimmigrant category. Allows an adoption petition to be joined to a birth certificate petition.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 221
Creates the Termination of Parental Rights Act and provides guidelines for dispositional hearings to determine the future status of children in foster care.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 607
Specifies which agency will receive adoption petitions and perform investigations for interstate, intercounty, and nonagency adoptions. Authorizes local agencies to develop an adoption petition report. Removes the 15-day deadline on visitation reports. Establishes procedures for application to the state agency and the circuit court for identifying adoption information. Requires applicants to pay for attempting to locate a biological family. Requires that charges for adoption investigations be based on actual cost, not a statewide average.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 869
Requires filing of a petition for a child not returned to his parents or placed in an adoptive home within 24 months from the initial day of placement. Outlines contents of petition and provides guidelines for continued custody.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Act 191
Allows a court to order visitation rights to birth parents and relatives who have maintained a parent-child relationship with an adopted child under certain circumstances. Prohibits imprisonment for the offense of contempt based on interference with visitation rights.
- WY 1992 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 84
Authorizes an adoption without the consent of a parent who has willfully failed to contribute to the child's support for one year immediately prior to the filing of the adoption petition, or who has defaulted on at least 70 percent of the court-ordered support for two years or more, and who has not brought the child support obligation current within 60 days after being served with the petition. Requires the petition to contain a clear statement of the consequences of the failure to pay the support.

Family Preservation/Prevention/Treatment

- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 77
Mandates the creation of a coordinated, statewide system of interagency programs to provide early intervention services to children under age 3 and the families of those children with, or at risk of, developmental delay or disability.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 76
Requests the federal government to increase support of family preservation programs and to provide respite care for foster parents.



- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 91
Allows counties that have family reunification and maintenance services to claim certain state funds for Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC) in advance of the normal funding cycle.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 820
Establishes a process to involve incarcerated parents in certain court hearings involving their children. Allows the court to determine if participation in a community program for incarcerated women and their children is best for parent and child.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 868
Expands the types of children whose families may receive family reunification and maintenance services to include truants, delinquents and seriously emotionally disturbed youth.
- Allows counties to provide mental health and substance abuse treatment under family reunification and maintenance programs.
- Allows counties to claim up to 25 percent of their share of AFDC-FC costs in advance to fund family preservation services (FPS).
- Allows probation departments to refer cases to the county welfare department and provide services, under an interagency agreement, to youth who are returned home.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1205
Defines integrated children's services programs and multidisciplinary teams. Controls disclosure of information and records by members of multidisciplinary teams.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 37
Authorizes the Colorado Children's Trust Fund board to award grants for pilot programs, home visitation programs, and programs to prevent and reduce prenatal drug exposure. Exempts certain money in the fund from restrictions on amount of disbursement.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 58
Requires each service district to develop an FPS integration plan that specifies goals and recommendations to strengthen families before more intrusive services such as out-of-home placement are required.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 341 (S.B. 1465, aa)
Allows unwed fathers to receive the same services provided to unwed mothers.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Sec. 5
Defines "FPS characteristics" and their use to meet reasonable efforts requirements.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Sec. 10
Creates a statutory limit on group foster care placements paid for by the state to be determined annually by the legislature and authorizes regional judicial-human services entities to develop plans for containing placements in accord with the state cap.



- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Sec. 19
Requires the judiciary and executive branch to develop both a statewide protocol for reasonable efforts based on a model system and an education system for its implementation.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Sec. 10
Appropriates funds and requires the Department of Human Services to continue certain training efforts with the Supreme Court. Training is to focus on reasonable efforts to prevent placement and is targeted to high placement counties.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Sec. 12
Allocates funding for "wrap around" services to reduce foster care placements.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 14, Sub. Sec. 2a
Appropriates \$5.6 million to expand FPS and training.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 14, Sub. Sec. 2b
Requires the Department of Human Services to seek Title IV-A funding for FPS and earmarks additional revenues for the program.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 319
Requires the annual evaluation of FPS to include the number of children who would have been placed in out-of-home care without family preservation services.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 194
Requires that children ordered into custody of the Department of Human Services receive a medical examination within 10 working days. If the physician or nurse practitioner determines that a psychological assessment is appropriate, such appointment must be obtained within 30 days of the physical exam.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 192
Requires that families receive, with certain exceptions, family preservation services before a child is removed from home.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 538
Requires the family court to direct local social service departments to make reasonable efforts to prevent placement and to adjourn dispositional hearings until reasonable efforts have been made. Specifies standards for the court to follow in deciding whether to extend payments.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 725
Redefines child service plan to include the family. Establishes criteria for services and provides for family input.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 147
Requires funds appropriated to counties for CPS to be used to strengthen investigations and treatment. Establishes a county match rate for the funds.
- Appropriates \$50,000 for grants to develop and implement model programs of locally based family preservation services. Requires state and local coordination of the family preservation models.



- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 63
Declares that a delinquent child, in need of supervision or treatment, may not be removed from home by the court unless it is in the best interest of the child.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 587
Requires the juvenile court, in any proceeding, to determine whether reasonable efforts have been made to prevent placement and return the child home. Places the burden of demonstrating reasonable efforts on the Department of Human Services.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 502
Clarifies that court intake officers must determine that the parties have made a reasonable effort to use available community treatment or services before filing a petition for court supervision of a juvenile.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 732
Allows the Department of Youth and Family Services to place youth in residential treatment programs if specialized treatment is not available in-state or treatment offers a cost savings. Placement must be no more than 50 miles outside the state of Virginia.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chaps. 837, 880
Creates a collaborative and decentralized system of services and funding for troubled and at-risk youth and their families. Creates management teams at state and community levels to administer use of decategorized agency funds for the provision of services to youth and families. Specifies target populations.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 214
Phases in statewide family preservation services (FPS) to specified eligible families with available funds. Requires consultation with a private, nonprofit agency that has demonstrated expertise in FPS. Requires evidence of at least a 70 percent rate of foster care placement prevention for a period of at least six months after termination of services. Requires an FPS study in at least one region and a report to the Legislature addressing the feasibility of expanding and implementing FPS on a statewide basis.

Financing/Training

- AL 1992 Ala. Acts, Act 604
Authorizes for payroll deductions to the Foster Care Trust Fund by state employees.
- AL 1992 Ala. Acts, Act 605
Provides for a voluntary checkoff on state income tax returns for contributions to the Foster Care Trust Fund.
- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 38
Expands Medicaid coverage to include targeted case management services for severely emotionally disturbed persons under the age of 21.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 91
Requires the state to share 70 percent of the nonfederal costs of the child welfare program and community services block grant.



- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1203
Extends the Child Welfare Training Program.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1208
Allows the court to order, from legally obligated persons, reimbursement for all or part of the costs and expense for treatment, care, and support of a child in the custody of the Department of Human Resources.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1001, Sec. 409, Sub. Sec. 10, 2nd Extraordinary Session
Requires the Department of Human Services to pursue funding for child welfare services through the federal EPSDT program and authorizes transfer of state funds to provide the nonfederal match.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1004
Allows costs for child placement in certain juvenile shelter care homes exceeding the amount the state can pay to be recovered from the child's county of legal settlement.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1195
Provides for the administrative establishment of child support obligations for foster care.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Secs. 10, 25
Prohibits state reimbursement for group foster care placements that do not comply with regional plans for containing placements.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Secs. 17, 25
Establishes judicial/departmental committees to review certain out-of-state placements. Requires 25 percent reduction in these placements in three years and prohibits state payment for such placements unless approved by the committee review process.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Sec. 18
Establishes a process for expanding the state's child welfare funding decategorization projects that provide flexible, community-based service responses.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Sec. 19
Requires the judiciary and executive branch to develop both a statewide protocol for reasonable efforts based on a model system and an education system for its implementation.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 11
Creates an interdisciplinary child welfare task force to develop a flexible financing system that enhances federal participation, particularly through Title IV-A, and redirects expenditures from institutional to community-based alternatives in the child welfare, mental health, and juvenile justice systems.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12
Requires the Department of Human Services to develop a methodology to provide fiscal incentives for regions to reduce the number or length of foster care placements below targeted levels and requires quarterly reporting to the legislative fiscal bureau on regional progress.



- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Secs. 1, 3
Establishes the legislature's intent that average reimbursement rates for out-of-state providers not exceed the rate for in-state providers. Requires the court and department to develop an agreement to enable the state to receive additional Title IV-E dollars for certain cases.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Sec. 8
Reauthorizes the five-county project to test a decategorized financing mechanism for children's services by pooling money from child mental health, welfare, and juvenile justice and allowing counties to use the fund flexibly.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Sec. 9
Earmarks additional Title IV-E dollars received as a result of departmental changes for enhancements in the state family foster care program.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Sec. 11
Requires the Department of Human Services to incorporate family preservation and family-centered training for all child welfare workers.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Sec. 12
Allocates funding for "wrap around" services to reduce foster care placements.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Sec. 13
Authorizes funding for foster care beyond age 18 within set regional plans to limit placements.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 13
Authorizes the Department of Human Services to negotiate a performance-based contract with a vendor to secure Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits for children in foster care.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 14, Sub. Sec. 2a
Appropriates \$5.6 million to expand family preservation services and training.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 14, Sub. Sec. 2b
Requires the Department of Human Services to seek Title IV-A funding for FPS and earmarks additional revenues for the program.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 312
Authorizes the court to order one or both parents to pay child support for children in state custody.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 146
Directs the Legislative Research Commission to study the reimbursement rate and funding system for out-of-home care for children. Provides guidelines for the study.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 297
Removes references to the per diem reimbursement rates for a child placed in a nonprofit institution or group home and permits the establishment of rates consistent with the level of services provided. Directs rates to be adjusted proportionate to available funds and estimated costs if the appropriation is insufficient to provide full reimbursement.



- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 147
Requires funds appropriated to counties for CPS to be used to strengthen investigations and treatment. Establishes a county match rate for the funds.
- Appropriates funds to require the Department of Human Resources to create pilots in three to five counties, which must include the establishment of minimum standards for the provision of core services, including staffing standards, caseload standards, training standards, and facilities standards. Requires consideration of advice and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Family Centered Services. Authorizes use of funds for a federal match to maximize the pilot's support.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 213
Provides for court-ordered treatment for juvenile offenders and victims in child sexual abuse cases.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 253
Creates the Children's Legal Defense Account. Appropriates funds and outlines their use.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 303-4
Requires the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to redirect federal Title XIX funds, which are spent on out-of-state placements, to fund in-state evaluation and placements.
- WV 1992 W.Va. Acts, Chap. 52
Requires the state agency to report to the court when a child in state custody receives more than three placements in one year.

Legal Procedures/Policy/Regulations

- AZ 1992 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 180
Expands parties who have the right to receive notice and attend child placement hearings to include relatives and others. Specifies that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly use or disclose confidential information learned in such proceedings.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 820
Clarifies rules for the 18-month placement review hearing and specifies that the court must determine if reasonable reunification services have been offered to the parent or guardian.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 980
Allows the juvenile court to issue an order restraining parents from threatening a social worker or the worker's family.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1202
Authorizes the district attorney to file truancy cases. Allows the court to order status offenders to perform community service.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1203
Requires counties to provide a written case plan for children receiving child welfare services. Directs a legislative study of voluntary alternatives to juvenile court supervision in the child welfare system.



- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 41
Defines "administrative review" of placement and allows the court to order an administrative review each six months after the initial review. Specifies court criteria for out-of-home placement and permanency planning hearings. Requires that petitions contain language on permanency planning.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 158
Establishes, for children under the age of 4, when initial and subsequent judicial reviews must take place.

Clarifies requirements for reasonable efforts to prevent removal of a child or to reunify a family by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1218
Requires six-month reviews of placement orders under the supervision of the Division of Family and Children Services.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 190, Sec. 5
Requires the court to determine by clear and convincing evidence that the child cannot be returned home before permanent placement with another family.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 190, Sec. 6
Clarifies that placement out-of-state requires a court order, rather than court "approval."
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 190, Sec. 8
Requires a court review of voluntary placements for completion of a service plan in six months, instead of one year.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 190, Sec. 11
Authorizes a child's family to assist with the preparation of the service plan, requires inclusion of concrete objectives in the plan and informed written consent of all parties.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 190, Sec. 12
Allows permanent plans to include the options of guardianship or permanent custody. Clarifies what should be included in such plans.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-759
Establishes parents and children's rights in shelter care hearings for abused, neglected or deprived children. Requires notice of rights and hearings to certain parties.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-928
Grants access to child welfare, juvenile court, child abuse, mental health, child care and other records to officials working in the serious habitual juvenile offender program.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1017
Creates a Child Welfare Litigation Division in the Office of the Attorney General to represent the state in all court actions referred to it. Provides for funding with an appropriation to the Department of Children and Family and staffing by the attorney general.



- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1147
Allows the Department of Children and Family Services to designate a private welfare agency to serve as its agent in juvenile proceedings. Provides guidelines.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 81, Secs. 11-12, 17-18, 31
Changes the definitions of "child caring institution, foster home, and shelter care facility." Defines "child-placing agency and group home." Sets administrative duties inclusive to all including the Division of Family and Children.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 81, Sec. 31
Establishes license application fees for child-caring institutions, group homes, and child-placing agencies. Prohibits application fees for foster homes. Establishes the child care fund for training of licensing requirements. Sets the criteria for developing licensing rules.
- Provides for monitoring licensees. Exempts certain programs from licensing and allows the state to waive a rule under certain circumstances. Determines standards of operation for licensees. Sets the maximum client numbers for foster homes, with a permissible exception for placement of siblings together.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1004, Sec. 2, 1st Extraordinary Session
Requires the court to list the reasons why FPS have not been provided to a child or a child's family when authorizing placement.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1124
Changes the title of juvenile court referee to associate juvenile judge. Specifies that parental termination rulings of these judges are appealable to the Iowa Supreme Court.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Sec. 5
Defines "reasonable efforts" to include family preservation and family-centered services and requires the court to record specifically why family preservation services were not provided.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Sec. 10
Creates a statutory limit on group foster care placements paid for by the state to be determined annually by the legislature, and authorizes regional judicial-human services entities to develop plans for containing placements in accord with the state cap.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Sec. 19
Requires the judiciary and executive branch to develop both a statewide protocol for reasonable efforts based on a model system and an education system for its implementation.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 71
Requires the Department of Human Services to adopt rules prohibiting corporal punishment of children by foster parents.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Sec. 10
Appropriates funds and requires the Department of Human Services to continue certain training efforts with the Supreme Court. Training is to focus on reasonable efforts to prevent placement and is targeted to high placement counties.



- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 318
Shortens the time that a child may be held in protective custody from 72 to 48 hours after July 1, 1993.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 71
Details case reporting requirements for workers and for the state agency to help promote permanency for foster children.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 414
Permits circuit judges to issue emergency protective orders in domestic violence cases.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 176
Allows a foster parent to petition for standing and intervenor status in any child protection proceeding regarding a foster child who lives or has lived in their home. Expands the time for the court to make a final protection order.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 79
Specifies the manner of giving notice to parents by a petitioner requesting guardianship of an adjudicated child in need of assistance.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 192
Requires that families receive, with certain exceptions, family preservation services before a child is removed from their home.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 264
Establishes a policy governing the use of out-of-state placements for children with special needs. Requires an appointed committee to develop a plan for an in-state provision.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, HJR 7
Creates a Task Force on Female Inmates and Their Newborn Children to develop a comprehensive plan that encourages mother-child bonding for female inmates who give birth while in prison.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 557
Provides that when a child is placed in a residential facility, the child-placing agency must arrange for a physical exam within 30 days or determine that one has occurred within the past 12 months. Requires annual examinations for children in care.
- Provides amendments for child-placing agencies to follow when implementing an order of preference placement including an authorized disclosure of private or confidential data, written standards for determining suitability of placements, and placing a child under the Indian Child Welfare Act. Establishes a multidisciplinary task force to report to the legislature on the placement preference process.
- NE 1992 Neb. Laws, L.B. 1184
Requires an adjudication hearing within 90 days of filing a petition and six-month court reviews for adjudicated cases.



- NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 212
Establishes a committee to study the use, appointment, and compensation of guardian ad litem.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 237
Authorizes the court to order delinquents or persons in need of supervision to attend an alcohol awareness program if alcohol is involved in their behavior.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 582
Establishes new procedures to expedite appeals of placement orders for juvenile delinquents, persons in need of supervision, child protection, foster care, and termination of parental rights.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 43
Clarifies that placement of foster children in mental health facilities is subject to provisions of the Mental Hygiene Law and the facilities admission criteria.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 363
Clarifies that the family court may order a 15-day temporary placement extension if unable to conclude a placement hearing within the first 30-days of a temporary extension period.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 538
Provides that service on a parent of a petition to extend placement be attempted first by regular mail at least eight days before the court date.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 697
Requires the court to notify parents or guardians, at the time when they waive their right to a hearing for return of a child to the home, that they may still apply for such a hearing at any time during the child protective proceedings.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 286
Gives the court authority to require a custodial parent or guardian to pay a fine or perform community service if their child is found in possession of a firearm on school property. Prohibits possession of firearms on school buses or vehicles used to transport students or teachers. Exempts weapons used for hunter training education and provides definitions of education facilities and property.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 206, Sec. 1
Requires the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families (DCYTF) to present written reunification and/or case plans, with certain contents, to the family court at abuse or neglect hearings and reviews. Specifies some contents of the plan.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 244
Designates which state departments are to provide assistance to family court or to children in state care.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 309
Requires the DCYTF to present a written case plan to family court during hearings for abused or neglected children.



- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 340
Defines "technology-dependent children" and establishes minimum skills for caretakers of these children.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 427
Provides conditions allowing confidential health care information of children in custody of the Department of Children, Youth, and Families to be released or transferred.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 448
Specifies rules for appealing decisions of local child protective services agencies.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 181
Provides for the revocation or denial of a child welfare agency's license or registration on the basis of an entry in the central registry of another state.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 183
Provides that foster care review hearings be conducted in the same manner as dispositional hearings in juvenile justice cases. Mandates that no abused or neglected child remain in state custody for a period longer than 18 months without the court making a dispositional decree. Clarifies that a child in need of supervision may be placed in shelter if the parents are unavailable or unsuitable to take the child.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 587
Requires the juvenile court, in any proceeding, to determine whether reasonable efforts have been made to prevent placement or return a child home. Places the burden of demonstrating reasonable efforts on the Department of Human Services.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 887
Permits a juvenile court judge access to records pertaining to sexually transmitted diseases for juveniles under jurisdiction of the court.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 963
Provides conditions for a change in the physical custody of a child at a school or day care center.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 253
Creates the Children's Legal Defense Account. Appropriates funds and outlines how funds are to be used.
- VT 1992 Vt. Acts, Act 169
Gives the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services the authority to monitor court placements of delinquent children and children in need of supervision. Specifies time frames for judicial review of placements.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 688
Extends the 72-hour period for emergency removal orders to the next day if the order expires on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 52
Gives any action or motion involving temporary or permanent child placement priority over other civil actions.



- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Act 276
Allows certain individuals from organizations providing free counseling or support services to complainants or petitioners to be present at court and administrative hearings.

Out-of-Home Placement/Foster Care

- AL 1992 Ala. Acts, Act 604
Authorizes and provides for payroll deductions to the Foster Care Trust Fund by state employees.
- AL 1992 Ala. Acts, Act 605
Provides for a voluntary checkoff designation on state income tax returns for contributions to the Foster Care Trust Fund.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 91
Revises the state appropriation and the percentage of costs paid by the state for AFDC-FC. Clarifies county flexibility in making certain payments and increases rates to foster care providers. Makes permanent the pilot programs allowing counties with authorized family reunification and maintenance services to claim certain foster care funds in advance of the normal funding cycle.

Requires annual reports on welfare-supervised and probation-supervised foster care caseloads, and on the number of institutional commitments. Requires counties to pay the state Youth Authority if commitments to the state increase, while county commitments decrease.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 97
Delays rate adjustments for AFDC foster care homes and community care facilities.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 268
Requires, in cases of sudden infant death syndrome, that certain local health professionals immediately provide information, support, referral, and follow-up services to the person who had custody and control of the infant, including foster parents and child care centers.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 610
Changes certain provisions relating to the procedures, rate setting, and licensing of community care facilities and group homes for emotionally disturbed children.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 937
Provides for fingerprints of prospective foster care providers.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1112
Requires that agencies conduct a home interview with prospective foster parents prior to issuing a license.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1137
Redefines "specialized foster care home" to require parents to reside in the home. Specifies conditions under which a third child may be placed in a specialized foster care home.



- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1200
Changes the definition of foster family agency to exclude individuals. Specifies procedures for certification and license forfeiture. Requires foster family training and authorizes agencies to improve standards of foster family homes.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1203
Makes AFDC-FC assistance available for children in voluntary placements. Directs the Department of Social Services to amend its plan on voluntary placement and provides for federal participation. Extends voluntary placement services when a parent is receiving substance abuse treatment.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 41
Defines "administrative review" of placement and allows the court to order reviews each six months after the initial review. Specifies court criteria for out-of-home placement and permanency planning hearings. Requires that petitions contain language on permanency planning.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 308
Requires the Department of Social Services to study the cost effectiveness of a health care program for Medicaid-eligible foster children. Authorizes the department to seek federal waivers if necessary and to implement the program if found cost-effective.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 58
Clarifies the composition and responsibilities of citizen review panels. Provides for training of citizen review volunteers.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 158
Specifies that all children removed from their homes receive equal treatment with regard to goals, objectives, services, and case plans, no matter where they are placed.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1208
Allows the court to order, from legally obligated persons, reimbursement for all or part of the costs and expense for treatment, care, and support of a child in the custody of the Department of Human Resources.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1218
Requires six-month reviews of placement orders under the supervision of the Division of Family and Children Services.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 190, Sec. 5
Specifies that service plans are required in child protective cases that: facilitate reunification to keep the child safely at home; are developed with family input; and consider the religious, cultural, and ethnic values of the parents.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 190, Sec. 10
Defines safe family home guidelines and requires their use in determining threatened harm.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 190, Sec. 25
Requires a hearing to consider setting a permanent plan hearing, or a six-month review hearing, in cases where the child has been out of the home for 18 months rather than two years.



- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-612
Establishes the Interagency Authority on Residential Facilities for Children to develop and implement a long-term plan of residential care for children who require out-of-home placement and whose needs cannot be met in foster care or similar placements.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-629
Clarifies that, under certain conditions, children over 18 need not be separated from minors in institutional placements.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-759
Establishes parents and children's rights in shelter care hearings for abused, neglected, or deprived children. Requires notice of rights and hearings to certain parties.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1148
Establishes a 25-member One Church One Child Advisory Board to encourage black churches to help find homes for black children.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 81, Secs. 11-12, 17-18, 31
Changes the definitions of "child caring institution, foster home, and shelter care facility." Defines "child-placing agency and group home." Sets administrative duties for all including the state agency.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 81, Sec. 31
Establishes license application fees for child-caring institutions, group homes, and child-placing agencies. Prohibits application fees for foster homes. Establishes the child care fund for training of licensing requirements. Sets the criteria for developing licensing rules.
- Provides for monitoring licensees. Exempts certain programs from licensing and allows the state to waive a rule under certain circumstances. Determines standards of operation for all licensees. Sets the maximum client number for foster homes, with a permissible exception for placement of siblings together.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 142
Prohibits a zoning ordinance from preventing improvements to a children's home providing care to 11 or more children under certain conditions.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1141
Delays automatic repeal of citizen foster care review boards until 1996. Eliminates the 100 case limit for board review. Expands reviews to include cases in which a child is at risk of being placed outside the home. Requires legislative, executive, and judicial branch consultation in evaluating the review process and submission of the evaluation to the governor and General Assembly.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Secs. 5, 6
Prohibits the court from ordering placements that conflict with regional plans for limiting group foster care.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Sec. 10
Creates a statutory limit on group foster care placements paid for by the state determined annually by the legislature, and authorizes regional judicial-human



services entities to develop plans for containing placements in accord with the state cap.

- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Secs. 11-15
Requires monitoring, court oversight, reasonable efforts and parental support liability for voluntary placements of children with mental retardation or other developmental disabilities. Establishes state policy for family support services as an alternative to placement.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Secs. 17, 25
Establishes judicial/departmental committees to review certain out-of-state placements. Requires 25 percent reduction in these placements in three years and prohibits state payment for such placements unless approved by the committee review process.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1229, Sec. 18
Establishes a process for expanding the states child welfare funding decategorization projects to provide more flexible, community-based service responses.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 71
Requires the Department of Human Services to adopt rules prohibiting corporal punishment of children by foster parents.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12
Requires the Department of Human Services to develop a methodology to provide fiscal incentives for regions to reduce the number or length of foster care placements below targeted levels and requires quarterly reporting to the legislative fiscal bureau on regional progress.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Sec. 9
Earmarks additional Title IV-E money received as a result of departmental changes for enhancements in the state family foster care program.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Sec. 13
Authorizes funding for foster care beyond age 18 within set regional limits on placements.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 12, Sub. Sec. 14
Requires the development of a tracking system to assess the impact of state caps on foster placements.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 13
Authorizes the Department of Human Services to negotiate a performance-based contract with a vendor to secure SSI benefits for children in foster care.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 313
Authorizes establishment of local citizen review boards to review cases of children in, or at need of, out-of-home placement. Increases birth certificate fees to finance the local boards. Requires local boards to report to the newly created Corporation for Change.



- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 318
Authorizes the secretary of Social and Rehabilitation Services to make placement decisions for children in protective custody.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 146
Directs the Legislative Research Commission to study the reimbursement rate and funding system for out-of-home care for children.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 176
Allows a foster parent to petition for standing and intervenor status in any child protection proceeding regarding a foster child who lives or has lived in their home. Expands the time for the court to make a final protection order.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 882
Requires early counseling for children in foster care and requires state payment within available resources.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 173
Provides standards for authorizing emergency and shelter care for a child in need of assistance.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 264
Establishes a policy governing the use of out-of-state placements for children with special needs. Requires an appointed committee to develop plans for in-state service provisions.
- MA 1991 Mass. Acts, Chap. 492
Requires that a child's written profile, as defined, be provided to foster parents at placement or up to 10 days after an emergency placement.
- MA 1992 Mass. Acts, Chap. 106
Prohibits placement of a child in a foster home before the home is approved except for emergency placements with relatives or long-term family friends. Requires a criminal record check on all adults residing in foster homes within 10 days of an emergency placement. Prohibits placement when the criminal record involves violence, abuse, or exploitation.
- MI 1992 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 162
Allows a developmentally disabled person, over 18 years of age, to be placed by a licensed child-placing agency or an approved governmental unit in a foster family home under certain conditions, and considers them a "minor."
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 557
Provides amendments for child-placing agencies to follow when implementing an order of preference placement including an authorized disclosure of private or confidential data, written standards for determining suitability of placements, and placing a child under the Indian Child Welfare Act.

Establishes a multidisciplinary task force to report to the legislature on the placement preference process.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 43
Clarifies that placement of foster children in mental health facilities is subject to provisions of the Mental Hygiene Law and the facilities' admission criteria.



- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 725
Requires assessments of foster care placements in family service plans with input from children over 10 years old.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 340
Defines "technology-dependent children" and establishes minimum skills for caretakers of these children.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 427
Provides conditions allowing the release or transfer of confidential health care information on children in custody.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 184
Prohibits the use of detention when an abused or neglected child is taken into temporary custody.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 194
Requires children to be housed separate from adults in inpatient psychiatric facilities with separate units. Specifies parameters for units that house adults and minors together including separate sleeping quarters and evaluations.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 195
Allows legal custodians to apply for a minor's admission to a psychiatric facility with the recommendation of a mental health professional.
- TN 1991 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 246
Requires the foster care review board (FCRB) to file an annual report and outlines its distribution and contents. Provides for statewide training and technical support. Changes responsibility for training from the Department of Human Services to the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth. Requires the department or agency to inform the FCRB if their recommendations are not being followed.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 688
Extends the 72-hour period for emergency removal orders to the next business day if the order expires on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 728
Requires that when the court is not in session, nondelinquent children be detained only long enough for processing in an unlocked area with visual observation. Prohibits a child from being secured to a stationary object.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 732
Allows the Department of Youth and Family Services to place a youth out-of-state if specialized treatment is not available in-state or treatment offers a cost savings. Placement must be no more than 50 miles outside the state of Virginia.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 869
Requires a petition be filed within 24 months for a child not returned to his parents or placed in an adoptive home. Outlines what the petition should entail and provides guidelines for continued custody.



- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Secs. 303-4
Requires the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to redirect federal Title XIX funds, which are spent on out-of-state placements, to fund in-state evaluation and placements.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 52
Requires the state agency to report to the court when a child in state custody receives more than three placements in one year.

Termination of Parental Rights

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 372
Provides courts with increased authority to declare that a child has been abandoned by the birth parent or parents.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 820
Changes procedures to involve incarcerated parents in court hearings on termination of parental rights or when legal guardianship is established for a minor child who is a dependent of the juvenile court.

Prohibits the court from terminating parental rights if reasonable efforts or services were not made or provided.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 36
Requires a parent who petitions for relinquishment of a child to submit an affidavit, instead of a statement, indicating the nature and extent of relinquishment counseling received, and any recommendations of the counselor. Defines "corporate licensed child placement agency" and permits it to be represented by an agent in termination or adoption proceedings.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 41
Clarifies that the court may consider reports and other materials relating to the child in determining whether to terminate the parent-child relationship.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 259 (1992)
Defines certain adoption terms including "identifying information, intermediary, legally-free, to place, and licensed agency." Shifts responsibilities for adoption to the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 259, Sec. 902 (1992)
Retains Family Court jurisdiction for an adoption proceeding when it assumes jurisdiction for termination of parental rights.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 276 (1992)
Allows termination of parental rights if the parent or parents of a child are convicted of a felony in which the child is a victim or is harmed. Amends notice requirements for hearings.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 158
Adds failure by a parent to comply with protective supervision case plans as a reason to terminate parental rights.



- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 341 (S.B. 1465, aa)
Requires notification of putative fathers 10 days prior to a termination or adoption proceeding.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1124
Changes the title of juvenile court referee to associate juvenile judge. Specifies that parental termination rulings of these judges are appealable to the Iowa Supreme Court.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1192
Allows the termination of an adoptive parent's rights when the adoption occurred fraudulently. Requires the court to consider continuity in the parent-child relationship when determining whether to revoke a release of custody.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 318
Creates a presumption of parental unfitness for termination of parental rights when the parent has: 1) already been found unfit in any state; 2) has two convictions for crime against persons, sex offense, or crime affecting family relations; or 3) has custody of children who have been declared in need of care on two or more occasions.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 241
Requires the court in termination hearings, to determine whether a person with a public defender can pay a partial fee.
- NE 1992 Neb. Laws, L.B. 1184, Sec. 15
Allows the court to terminate parental rights if a juvenile has been in out-of-home placement for 18 consecutive months or more and the parents have failed to correct conditions that led to the placement despite state efforts. Requires the county attorney to review all such cases.

Authorizes earlier appointment of a GAL and authorizes them to file for termination.
- NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 74
Clarifies that notice of paternity be filed prior to a mother's voluntary relinquishment of her rights pursuant to an adoption.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 582
Establishes procedures to expedite appeals of placement orders for juvenile delinquents, persons in need of supervision, child protection, foster care, and termination of parental rights.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 941
Reduces from 18 months to 12 months the time period after which parental rights may be terminated if the parent has not made reasonable progress toward correcting the conditions that led to foster care.
- PA 1992 Pa. Laws, Act 34
Requires notice of a termination hearing be given to persons filing a petition relinquishing parental rights. Maternity patients considering relinquishment are required to sign an acknowledgement of information on counseling. Requires the court to monitor counseling procedures including costs and to ensure confidentiality of an adopting parent in a termination proceeding.



Requires the court to appoint counsel for parents in cases of an involuntary termination proceeding. Allows reduction or waiver of the \$75 filing fee in financial hardship or special needs adoption cases. Allows a putative father to consent to adoption at any time after his notification of the child's birth.

- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 206, Sec. 2
Establishes a pilot program to permit child placement agencies to petition for termination of parental rights. Requires approval of a petition submitted by such agency staff based on educational and child welfare experience qualifications.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 397
Requires the Department of Children, Youth, and Families to file a termination of parental rights petition within 30 days of a dispositional hearing if it is determined that a child should not be returned to his or her parent.
- SC 1992 S.C. Laws, Act 476
Provides that failure to support a child financially or with contributions of food, clothing, shelter, or other necessities, according to the parent's means, is grounds for termination of parental rights.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 154
Permits out-of-court statements of a child under 10, or older if developmentally disabled, in certain civil and criminal procedures involving child abuse and termination of parental rights. Specifies procedures.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 221
Creates the Termination of Parental Rights Act and provides guidelines for dispositional hearings to determine future status of children in foster care.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 52
Clarifies that upon termination of the rights of an abusing parent sole custody belongs to the nonabusing parent, if there is one.



FAMILY LAW

Custody and Visitation

- AZ 1992 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Chap. 139
Clarifies visitation rights of grandparents and great-grandparents in relation to a missing parent, a child born out-of-wedlock, and adoption by a spouse of a natural parent.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 321
Requires court to consider whether visitation should be limited to supervised situations when granted to a parent subject to certain protective orders.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 38
Requires the court to determine who will have legal custody of a child while paternity is being established.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 211
Requires minors with dependent children to live in an adult-supervised living arrangement as a condition for AFDC eligibility.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 253
Requires the state court administrator's office to provide forms for filing of contempt citations in visitation violation cases.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1084
Requires that custodial and noncustodial parents give notice to each other 30 days prior to changes in residence. Custodial parents must also notify others with visitation rights.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1206
Amends the term "custody" to mean joint custody unless such an agreement is found not in the child's best interests.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 228 (S.B. 1334)
Adds physical violence, by one parent to another, to the list of factors a judge considers in granting custody of a child in a divorce proceeding.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1081
Provides that previous statements made by a child relating to abuse and neglect are admissible as evidence in a hearing concerning custody or visitation.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 414
Allows the court, upon request, to issue a visitation order detailing specifics of frequency, timing, duration, conditions, and scheduling according to the child's age. Allows custody reviews every two years. Provides guidelines for determining custody. Allows the court to assign court fees for noncompliance with a visitation order to the prevailing party.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 304, Secs. 1, 2
Allows provisional custody for one year to enable parents or custodians to appoint an agent to provide for the health, education, and welfare of a minor without court approval.



- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 728, Sec. 1
Allows the court to order independent counsel for the child in a custody or visitation proceeding when in the best interest of the child. Requires appointment of counsel if there is evidence of sexual, physical, or emotional abuse.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 782
Establishes criteria for awarding visitation to relatives based on the child's best interest.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 414
Provides for visitation of grandparents, based on the child's best interests as defined, if a parent or legal guardian has died.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 386
Allows the attorney general to prepare instructional materials on how to prepare child custody, support, and visitation forms and procedures.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 557
Provides that the disability of a child or individual seeking custody not be the determining factor, depending on the child's best interests.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 6
Allows the court to award temporary custody or visitation under an order for protection without making detailed findings regarding the best interests of the child, unless custody is contested.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 10
Authorizes funding of pilot children's safety centers to provide a supervised visitation by parents with no-contact orders.
- MS 1992 Miss. Laws, Chap. 439
Directs the Department of Human Services to compile all existing statutes and regulations affecting children into a compendium.
- MS 1992 Miss. Laws, Chap. 566
Re-establishes the right of grandparents to petition for visitation with a grandchild with whom they have a viable relationship.
- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, H.B. 1492
Allows the associate division of the circuit court, upon written request of a grandparent, to order mediation with a party denying them visitation. Costs are to be paid by the grandparent and mediation may be terminated after the third session.
- NM 1992 N.M. Laws, Chap. 57
Consolidates children, youth, and family programs into a new department. Creates an 11-member advisory committee to assist in policy development and planning.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 246
Provides that parental receipt of public assistance is not the determining factor when awarding custody of children.



- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 963
Provides conditions for a change in the physical custody of a child at a school or day care center.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Laws, Chap. 969
Allows the court to award custody to a man who previously denied paternity if in the child's best interests.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 117
Repeals statute requiring disclosure of a custodial parent's address by the Office of Recovery Services for the enforcement of visitation rights.
- VT 1992 Vt. Acts, Act 245
Creates a custody and visitation committee to study the impact of statutory law, case law, and court determinations regarding parental rights and responsibilities, and parent-child contact. Provides purpose, membership and meeting guidelines, access to data from the judicial branch, and reporting requirements.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 554
Directs the state Board of Youth and Family Services in conjunction with the State Board of Social Services, to establish fee schedules and payment methods for custody visitation and support mediation services provided by local courts.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 585
Allows the court to award visitation privileges to any party with "legitimate interests" when in the child's best interests.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 742
Requires the court to consider family abuse, as defined, in determining custody and visitation.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 54
Allows the court to order temporary custody or support when issuing a protective order. Clarifies that upon termination of the rights of an abusing parent sole custody belongs to the nonabusing parent, if there is one.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 53
Allows the court to grant visitation rights to grandparents to enhance the best interests of both parties. Outlines when visitation will be considered or terminated.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Act 191
Allows a court to order visitation rights to birth parents and relatives who have maintained a parent-child relationship with an adopted child under certain circumstances. Prohibits imprisonment for the offense of contempt based on interference with visitation rights.

Divorce/Miscellaneous Family Law

- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 40
Requires parties in divorce or separation proceedings, that involve support awards, to indicate whether the family is or has in the last five years received public assistance. Requires the court to notify the appropriate child support unit.



- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 259, Sec. 902 (1992)
Retains Family Court jurisdiction for an adoption proceeding when it assumes jurisdiction for termination of parental rights.
- DC 1992 D.C. Law 9-114
Creates provisions for registration of nonmarital domestic partnerships and for health insurance coverage for domestic partners and their children. Authorizes a feasibility study of a supplemental federal employee insurance program for domestic partners.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 5
Allows the Family Court to waive the notice requirement to the noninitiating, noncustodial parent for a change of a minor's name if the court finds it necessary to protect the minor.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 86
Clarifies the Family Court's exclusive jurisdiction over cases involving the offenses of endangering the welfare of a minor in the first degree, and all violations of domestic abuse orders, including temporary restraining orders.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1081
Provides that previous statements made by a child relating to abuse and neglect are admissible as evidence in a hearing concerning appointment of a guardian to an estate of a minor child.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 254
As of July 1, 1992, permits income withholding for maintenance orders if there is an arrearage equal to or greater than two months.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 715, Sec. 1
Provides for the emancipation of an unmarried minor at age 15 by the child's father or by the child's mother if the father has died. Allows emancipation in divorced families at age 15 by the custodial parent, or by both parents in cases of joint custody.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 79
Specifies the manner of giving notice to parents by a petitioner requesting guardianship of a child who has been adjudicated in need of assistance in a prior juvenile proceeding.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 631
Specifies the circumstances under which a parent or guardian of a child alleged to be in need of assistance may receive legal counsel at state expense.
- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, S.B. 499, Sec. 5
Allows the court to divide public employee retirement benefits in cases of dissolution of marriage.
- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, S.B. 596
Permits the court to divide benefit funds provided by the State Highway Retirement System in dissolution of marriage cases.



- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, H.B. 903
Changes current law to allow a ward to petition the court, on his or her own behalf, to restore competency or to decrease the powers of the guardian or conservator.
- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, H.B. 1440
Provides that public employee retirement benefits will no longer be exempt from the legal process involving child support.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 286
Gives the court authority to require a custodial parent or guardian to pay a fine or perform community service if their child is found in possession of a firearm on school property. Prohibits possession of firearms on school buses or vehicles used to transport students or teachers. Exempts weapons used for hunter training education and provides definitions of education facilities and property.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 244
Specifically designates the state departments to provide assistance to Family Court or to children in state care.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 259
Requires that status offenders or nonoffender dependent or neglected juveniles taken into temporary custody be held for identification, investigation, and processing purposes only, in an unlocked room not designated for residential use or secure detention.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 317
Expands the powers and duties of the child advocate's office to file civil actions against the state on behalf of minors entitled to compensation under the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act. Provides awards to be held by the office as guardian of the estate and distributed according to a plan approved by the Family Court.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 200
Allows the court to remove a guardian if they fail to file an annual report for the ward's estate.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 98
Establishes a mandatory educational course for divorcing parents as a pilot program in two judicial districts. Specifies course content, costs, and exceptions.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 158
Establishes a mandatory Mediation Pilot Program. Provides purpose, definitions, waiver requirements, an appropriation, and oversight and evaluation.
- VT 1992 Vt. Acts, Act 245
Creates a custody and visitation committee to study the impact of statutory law, case law, and court determinations regarding parental rights and responsibilities, and parent-child contact. Provides purpose, membership and meeting guidelines, access to data from the judicial branch, and reporting requirements.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 52
Requires the court to issue a protective order during divorce proceedings in cases where one of the parties has been found guilty of family violence.



WI

1992 Wis. Laws, Act 276

Allows certain individuals from organizations providing free counseling or support services to complainants or petitioners to be present at court and administrative hearings.



GENERAL CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILY

Administration

- AL 1992 Ala. Acts, Act 149
Extends the Task Force on Children's Rehabilitative Services until 1994.
- CA 1992 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 14
Proclaims a "Week of the Young Child" to call attention to the need for high quality early childhood services.
- CA 1992 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 35
Proclaims a "National Black Child Development Week" in recognition of the efforts of the National Black Child Development Institute.
- CA 1992 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 40
Proclaims Thanksgiving week as "Family Week" to acknowledge the commitment of California citizens to policies and programs that affirm parental rights and protect the interests of children.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 247
Allows municipalities to appoint children's agents whose responsibilities include resource and referral for services. Specifies qualifications and reporting requirements.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 58
Creates health and human services boards at the state and local levels to plan local social services and to advise on statewide issues related to efficient service delivery. Authorizes local boards to create "innovation zones" where demonstration projects are conducted.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1148
Creates a Department of Children and Youth Services to replace the Division of Youth Services within the Human Resources Department. Assigns administration of juvenile detention facilities to the new department. Creates a Board of Children and Youth Services to establish general policy for the new department.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 11
Creates an interdisciplinary child welfare task force to develop a flexible financing system that enhances federal participation, particularly through Title IV-A, and redirects expenditures from institutional to community-based alternatives in the child welfare, mental health, and juvenile justice systems.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 937, Secs. 1, 2
Creates a 21-member Commission for Youth within the governor's office. Identifies membership and requires the commission to study youth problems and report recommendations to specified committees.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 10
Requires state agency commissioners to collaborate for the creation of school-linked services to at-risk children and youth.



- MS 1992 Miss. Laws, Chap. 439
Directs the Department of Human Services to compile all existing statutes and regulations affecting children into a compendium.
- NM 1992 N.M. Laws, Chap. 57
Consolidates children, youth, and family programs into a new department. Creates an 11-member advisory committee to assist in policy development and planning.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, CR Adopted
Affirms the General Assembly's support for the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Calls on state agencies to ensure that they meet the convention's goals.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, JR Adopted
Designates "South Carolina Children's Week" to focus on the needs of children and the community services available to them.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 778
Changes the name of the Youth Services Commission to the Virginia Commission on Youth and expands its membership from eight to 12.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chaps. 837, 880
Creates a collaborative and decentralized system of services and funding for troubled and at-risk youth and their families. Creates management teams at state and community levels to administer use of decategorized agency funds for the provision of services to youth and families. Specifies target populations.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 401
Requires the Joint Select Committee on Juvenile Issues to develop a community-based planning, allocation, and service system for children and families, including at-risk youth, runaways, and families in conflict. Directs the committee to examine certain system components. Changes the committee's membership.

Family Support

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 759
Establishes the Healthy Start Support Services for Children Act to provide grants to schools for early childhood development. Gives priority to low-income children and families. Provides for interagency collaboration among health, mental health, social services, education, and substance abuse agencies.
- CA 1992 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 51
Encourages agencies serving families to provide parenting courses to help families prevent or address problems that lead to abuse and family disintegration.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 92
Removes the pilot status of the Colorado Preschool Program. Expands the program to include 4- and 5-year-olds lacking school readiness and receiving aid as neglected or dependent children. Removes the program's cap on the number of children who may participate. Requires school districts applying for the program to submit a plan to coordinate preschool classes and parental involvement. Gives priority consideration to applicants with exemplary plans to coordinate with family support services, plans to make collaborative attempts



with public and private child care facilities, and proposals for community involvement.

Authorizes the council to study preschool needs, to solicit proposals, to submit recommendations on child care facilities, and a plan to coordinate the preschool program with family support and parent training classes.

- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 49
Expands family resource centers from a demonstration program to a permanent statutory program. Allows all parents of children under age 3 to participate, rather than only expectant and first-time parents of children under age 3. Requires that a family resource center only be associated with a public school, not be located within public schools.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 161
Requires development of a pilot program to increase supportive services, such as child care, family support, and health services, to substance-affected pregnant women. Requires the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission to plan goals for overcoming barriers that limit comprehensive services for pregnant women.
- HI 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 188
Continues and expands the Department of Human Services Family Center Demonstration project. Requires a state training and technical assistance program, and a community liaison committee and community development component in each center.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1001, Secs. 413-419, 2nd Extraordinary Session
Appropriates funds for enhanced services for high risk pregnancies, infant mortality and morbidity prevention projects, and a prenatal to preschool family and child protection services program to include hospital-based screening and home-visiting services.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1221
Creates a pilot program for family resource centers in schools. Lists services to be provided by the centers, including all-day child care, support services to parents of newborn infants, parenting skills, and high school equivalency training.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 291
Specifies rules for grant proposals related to family resource and youth services centers. Requires that economically disadvantaged students and their families receive priority for services.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 578, Sec. 1
Requires the Department of Social Services to offer parenting education to public assistance recipients, ages 14 through 18, who are pregnant for the first time.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 970, Secs. 1, 2
Establishes a Louisiana Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters (Hippy) Advisory Board and a Hippy coordinator position to serve in the office of the governor. Requires the coordinator to promote development of local Hippy programs.



- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 10
Includes child abuse prevention as a parent education component of the Early Childhood Family Education program. Mandates development of school curricula on violence prevention and creates an early intervention home-visiting program.
- NM 1992 N.M. Laws, Chap. 83
Allows home-based early childhood education programs to include a parents-as-teachers program to support parents in meeting the developmental learning and social growth needs of their young children.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 168
Appropriates funds to develop criteria for determining families at risk of abuse who could benefit from parenting education.
- Makes an appropriation for the development of parent education protocols for newborn care, early growth and development, early self-esteem, injury prevention, and stress reduction.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 981
Creates a statewide Family Support Council to assist with program implementation and oversight.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 990
Creates the Tennessee Resource Mothers Program to reduce infant mortality and rates of low birthweight. Targets teenagers pregnant with a first child. Provides for recruitment and training of lay women to act as supportive resource mothers for the teenager and her family.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 198
Creates the Family Policy Council to solicit proposals from local consortia to address the needs of children and families whose needs are not met by a single department.

Interagency Coordination

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 759
Establishes the Healthy Start Support Services for Children Act to provide grants to schools for early childhood development. Gives priority to low-income children and families. Provides for interagency collaboration among health, mental health, social services, education, and substance abuse agencies.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 868
Allows counties to provide mental health and substance abuse treatment under family reunification and maintenance programs.
- Allows probation departments to refer cases to the county welfare department and provide services, under an interagency agreement, to youth who are returned home.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 994
Requires the state to join local efforts to develop a comprehensive and collaborative service delivery system, and involves school districts. Revises county waiver requirements, involves state agencies on youth corrections, child



development, education, and authorizes a mechanism to enhance integrated case management.

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1205
Defines "integrated children's services programs" and "multidisciplinary teams." Controls disclosure of information and records by members of multidisciplinary teams.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Res. Chap. 70
Recognizes local efforts in providing integrated children's services and declares a legislative role in promoting the well-being of children and families and in reducing administrative barriers in service delivery.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 58
Requires the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to develop a functional organization plan in an effort to prevent the unnecessary fragmentation of families. Requires the department to conduct a pilot project to test the feasibility of a functional, integrated system of children's services.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-612
Establishes the Interagency Authority on Residential Facilities for Children to develop and implement a long-term plan of residential care for children who require out-of-home placement and whose needs cannot be met in foster care or similar placements.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 277
Establishes the Joint Committee on Children and Families to handle recommendations on children and family policy.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 294
Authorizes that a children's budget be compiled. Sets the criteria for agencies that compile the information and that provide services for children and their families to follow.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 313
Creates the Corporation for Change, a quasi-governmental organization charged with implementing a coordinated strategy for investment in Kansas children and their families. Details board membership. Establishes an investment fund to be used by the corporation for research and evaluation of children's policy.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 971, Secs. 1-3
Creates a Children's Cabinet in the governor's office to provide for planning, coordination, and improvement of services to children and their families. Requires the cabinet to adopt an annual children's budget. Outlines membership, duties, and powers.
- NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 243
Establishes a Commission on the Status of the Family.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 888
Establishes an interagency coordination council on the African-American family to ensure that state policies and programs combat forces contributing to impoverishment and disintegration of the state's African-American families.



UT

1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 16

Requires the state Education and Human Service agencies to appoint coordinating councils to recommend budget guidelines and a single coordinated service plan for the education and treatment of children in custody of the Divisions of Youth Corrections, Family Services, Mental Health, and Services for People with Disabilities.

VA

1992 Va. Acts, Chaps. 837, 880

Creates a collaborative and decentralized system of services and funding for troubled and at-risk youth and their families. Creates management teams at state and community levels to administer use of decategorized agency funds for the provision of services to youth and families. Specifies target populations.



JUVENILE JUSTICE

Administration/Organization

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 91
Requires annual reports on welfare-supervised and probation-supervised foster care caseloads, and on the number of institutional commitments. Requires counties to pay the state Youth Authority if commitments to the state increase, while county commitments decrease.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 641
Extends funding for the Gang Risk Intervention Pilot Program. Requires the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to monitor and evaluate pilot programs.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 739
Revises provisions regarding the use of free world labor in facility construction under the Youth Authority. Regulates using committed youth for jobs of employees who are on strike.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 994
Requires the state to join local efforts to develop a comprehensive and collaborative service delivery system, and involves school districts. Revises county waiver requirements, involves state agencies on youth corrections, child development, education, and authorizes a mechanism to enhance integrated case management.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 58
Creates the Delinquency Services Program office in the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 287, Special Session H
Requires the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to develop assessment and treatment approaches, monitoring and evaluation procedures and an annual report to the legislature.
- Outlines how county and municipal governments are to plan, develop and coordinate services and programs for the control and rehabilitative treatment of delinquent juveniles emphasizing reintegration of the child into the community.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1148
Creates a Department of Children and Youth Services to replace the Division of Youth Services within the Human Resources Department. Assigns administration of juvenile detention facilities to the new department. Creates a Board of Children and Youth Services to establish general policy for the new department.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-612
Establishes the Interagency Authority on Residential Facilities for Children to develop and implement a long-term plan of residential care for children who require out-of-home placement and whose needs cannot be met in foster care or similar placements.



- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-928
Creates a multidisciplinary interagency case management and information sharing program to deal with serious, habitual juvenile offenders.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1231, Sec. 49
Requires the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning to coordinate the development of a multi-agency database to track juveniles, evaluate state services, and to propose guidelines for sharing information.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 11
Creates an interdisciplinary child welfare task force to develop a flexible financing system that enhances federal participation, particularly through Title IV-A, and redirects expenditures from institutional to community-based alternatives in the child welfare, mental health, and juvenile justice systems.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 297, Secs. 1-5
Incorporates into relevant statutes the change of the former Office of Juvenile Services to the Office of Youth Development.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 705, Secs. 1-6
Makes technical changes to the Children's Code upon recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 937, Secs. 1, 2
Creates a 21-member Commission for Youth within the governor's office. Identifies membership and requires the commission to study youth problems and report recommendations to specified committees.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 519
Transfers approval authority for construction or expansion of a juvenile corrections facility from the Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene to the Secretary of Juvenile Services.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 7
Requires juvenile courts to report to the state court administrator certain information on juveniles placed out-of-state. Requires the supreme court to conduct a study of the juvenile justice system.
- MS 1992 Miss. Laws, Chap. 439
Directs the Department of Human Services to compile all existing statutes and regulations affecting children into a compendium.
- NM 1992 N.M. Laws, Chap. 57
Consolidates children, youth, and family programs into a new department. Creates an 11-member advisory committee to assist in policy development and planning.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 133
Authorizes the creation of local anti-vandalism task forces to combat the defacement of property.



- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 39
Requires review boards to review all out-of-home placements, except those in detention, on a pre-adjudicatory or post-adjudicatory order that exceeds 90 days. Modifies requirements for service on juvenile review boards.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 164
Authorizes the Providence City Council to create a juvenile hearing board in the city to handle cases referred by the chief of police.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 16
Requires the state Education and Human Service agencies to appoint coordinating councils to recommend budget guidelines and a single coordinated service plan for the education and treatment of children in custody of the Divisions of Youth Corrections, Family Services, Mental Health, and Services for People with Disabilities.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 115
Requires annual updates of curriculum for juvenile court judges and personnel and service providers to reflect changes in statutes, court rules, or case law.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 402
Extends for one year the juvenile justice task force and requires its final report on racial disproportionality in the juvenile justice system to be submitted to the Legislature by December 15, 1992.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 35
Requires that one person appointed to the Legislative Commission on Juvenile Law from each house be a licensed attorney in the state. Adds a citizen member and allows the designation of two administrators of the Department of Health and Human Resources as ex-officio members.

Disposition/Penalties/Offenses

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 303
Adds torture and aggravated mayhem to the list of crimes that may qualify a youth to be prosecuted in adult court.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 425
Allows the juvenile court to suspend or restrict driving privileges for habitual truancy.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1162
Makes it a crime for any person committed by the juvenile court to an adult correctional facility to escape from that facility.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1202
Authorizes the district attorney to file truancy cases. Allows the court to order status offenders to perform community service.
- Makes it a crime to display or use a firearm in a specified manner in or on the grounds of a day care center or other youth facility. Increases the penalty for possessing a loaded firearm on school grounds.
- Reorganizes certain provisions regarding juvenile court dispositions.



- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 167
Reduces from two years to 18 months the time period for commitment of a juvenile offender to the Department of Children and Youth Services. Excludes serious offenders. Similarly reduces time periods for judicial review and for placement extensions.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 287, Special Session H
Expands detention criteria for youths charged with serious property crimes and possession of firearms. Establishes the primary duties of the delinquency case manager and clarifies the role of the case manager within the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.
- Defines restrictiveness levels for placement of committed children in various levels of facilities and makes escape from a secure detention or residential commitment facility a third-degree felony.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1006
Makes it a felony to possess firearms and other specified weapons at a school or school-related functions.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1300
Enables victims of delinquent acts to submit victim impact statements which may be used for plea bargaining, sentencing, or determining of restitution.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1312
Allows a juvenile court to order and pay for counseling for a first-time delinquent and his or her parents.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1424
Increases punishment for felonies that are associated with street gang activity. Defines "criminal street gang" and "pattern of criminal gang activity."
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-259
Prohibits juvenile commitments that are longer than adult sentences for the same offense.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1173
Requires the juvenile court to credit a minor ward's detention order for time already spent in detention or shelter care.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 200, Secs. 1, 2
Requires the order of commitment to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections to contain an order for the department to take physical custody of an adjudicated delinquent committed to its custody within 30 days from the court's signing of disposition, when the child is or will be placed in custody of a parish juvenile facility.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 13
Clarifies that privately operated facilities for delinquent or detained youth are considered places of confinement and that escape from these facilities is a crime punishable by additional confinement.



- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 301
Allows the juvenile court to enter a judgment of restitution to cover counseling expenses for victims of delinquent acts such as rape, sexual abuse, or incest.
- MA 1992 Mass. Acts, Chap. 110
Increases the penalty for a subsequent offense of possession or transportation of alcohol by a person under age 21. Eliminates references to warrantless arrests and cases involving operation of a motor vehicle.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 1
Prohibits a juvenile intrafamilial sexual abuse offender, where sentencing is stayed by the court, from having contact with a complainant until the offender has successfully completed treatment.
- Requires professional assessment of juveniles who have committed fifth degree criminal sexual conduct and other sex-related offenses. Gives assessors access to confidential data if relevant for the evaluation.
- Requires the juvenile court to make a specific finding on the record regarding a juvenile's mental health and chemical dependency treatment needs if the juvenile has committed a felony-level offense.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 7
Requires the juvenile court to seize any firearms possessed at the time of a juvenile offense and to order the juvenile to perform at least 100 hours of community service unless the juvenile is placed in a residential treatment program or correctional facility.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 237
Authorizes the court to order delinquents or persons in need of supervision to attend an alcohol awareness program if alcohol is involved in their behavior.
- OH 1992 Ohio Laws, S. 37
Changes the definition of detention to apply to the offense of escape from confinement in a vehicle subsequent to an arrest or escape from supervision by certain facility employees that occur outside the facility. Establishes a range of penalties for escape depending on the seriousness of the offense resulting in confinement.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 55
Extends court jurisdiction beyond age 17 for delinquent youth who owe restitution or court costs.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 286
Gives the court authority to require a custodial parent or guardian to pay a fine or perform community service if their child is found in possession of a firearm on school property. Prohibits possession of firearms on school buses or vehicles used to transport students or teachers. Exempts weapons used for hunter training education and provides definitions of education facilities and property.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 380
Lowers the age for family court review of an adjudicated juvenile's status from age 21 to 18. Allows the court to remand an adjudicated person who has made



sufficient rehabilitative efforts to the Rhode Island Training School for Youth for no longer than a year.

- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 159
Increases penalties for felonies or violent misdemeanors committed as part of a pattern of street gang activity.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 217
Provides for the suspension or revocation of driving privileges for minors convicted of alcohol-related offenses.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 213
Provides for court-ordered treatment for juvenile offenders and victims in child sexual abuse cases.
- VA 1992 Va. Laws, Chap. 701
Requires suspension of driving privileges for a period of 30 days if the court can justify a finding that a delinquent youth has unlawfully used or possessed a handgun.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Secs. 105-106, 116
Requires counties to develop and implement detention intake standards and risk assessment criteria. Requires the court to consult with a juvenile offender's parent, guardian, or custodian before disposition. Increases parental liability.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Secs. 107, 109
Changes juvenile diversion agreements regarding: time limits, conditions based on previous commitment, consultation with victims, providing qualified interpreters, increasing attendance hours of counseling and education, and procedures for diversion noncompliance. Allows referrals of juveniles to mediation, victim offender reconciliation programs or local treatment programs. Requires consultation with the youth's parent, guardian, or custodian on dispositional options.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 209
Requires the Department of Social and Health Services to transfer children inappropriately housed in crisis residential centers to residential and treatment services designed to meet their specific needs.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Act 171
Allows the court to stay a penalty order for certain alcohol offenses committed by a minor if the defendant submits to an alcohol abuse assessment, participates in an outpatient alcohol abuse treatment program or participates in a court-approved alcohol abuse education program. Establishes procedures for the court to determine whether or not to reinstate the penalty.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Chap. 213
Changes the due date for restitution payments to correspond with the expiration date of the court order.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Chap. 253
Creates a volunteers in probation program to provide role models, monitors, and informal counselors to adjudicated delinquents. Allows the court to withhold sentencing for minors placed in the program.



WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Act 319
Requires a child convicted of a traffic or boating offense in a court of criminal or civil jurisdiction and ordered to incarceration of less than six months to serve in a secure detention facility, but provides for placement of the child in a secured correctional facility, if appropriate.

Financing

CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 110
Deletes a provision to consider AFDC-FC grants in calculating the costs of support for any minor who is institutionalized under a juvenile court order.

CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 137
Clarifies that counties can levy charges for parental support of minors placed in an institution only after a determination at a hearing that detention should be continued.

CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 641
Extends funding for the Gang Risk Intervention Pilot Program. Requires the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to monitor and evaluate pilot programs.

CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1202
Requires counties of residence to pay certain costs for status offenders, who, while in a community care placement in another county, get arrested and placed in juvenile detention.

IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1241, Sec. 11
Creates an interdisciplinary child welfare task force to develop a flexible financing system that enhances federal participation, particularly through Title IV-A in pilot decategorization counties, and redirects expenditures from institutional to community-based alternatives in the child welfare, mental health, and juvenile justice systems.

KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 312
Authorizes the court to order one or both parents to pay child support for children in state custody.

LA La. Acts 1992, No. 299, Sec. 1
Authorizes the court to order a juvenile delinquent or the guardian of a delinquent placed on probation to pay a monthly supervision fee.

MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 520
Allows nonresidential programs providing educational, vocational, recreational, counseling, or other day services under contract to the Department of Juvenile Services to receive funding through the Juvenile Services Facilities Capital Program.

MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 8
Prioritizes the funding of juvenile sex offender programs over adult programs. Establishes a sex offender treatment fund. Specifies the allocation formula for fund distribution.



Institutions/Services/Prevention

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 89
Directs a legislative study on problems experienced by children of incarcerated parents, including the issue of using early intervention to reduce delinquency and long-term adult prison populations.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 91
Requires annual reports on welfare-supervised and probation-supervised foster care caseloads, and on the number of institutional commitments. Requires counties to pay the state Youth Authority if commitments to the state increase, while county commitments decrease.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 641
Extends funding for the Gang Risk Intervention Pilot Program. Requires the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to monitor and evaluate pilot programs.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 721
Authorizes the use of state Youth Authority facilities to temporarily detain certain youth. Repeals a requirement to place youth who are convicted and sentenced to under 90 days in approved facilities. Specifies circumstances.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 868
Expands the types of children whose families may receive family reunification and maintenance services to include truants, delinquents, and seriously emotionally disturbed youth.
- Allows probation departments to refer cases to the county welfare department and provide services, under an interagency agreement, to youth who are returned home.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1202
Requires counties of residence to pay certain costs for status offenders, who, while in a community care placement in another county, get arrested and placed in juvenile detention.
- CA 1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 10
Establishes a five-year pilot project providing a military-style training component for minors adjudged as wards of the juvenile court on the basis of criminal conduct. Increases from 8 to 11 the minimum age for commitment to the Youth Authority.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 41
Requires the Department of Institutions to conduct an administrative review every six months after a juvenile has been placed in foster care by the department.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 442 (1992)
Defines the use of force against children by parents, teachers, correctional staff, and others who care for youth. Addresses reasonable, moderate, and nonjustifiable use of force.



- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 58
Specifies powers and duties of gang prevention councils. Allows councils to use public hearings and other appropriate processes to solicit input on the delinquency prevention plan.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 287, Special Session H
Changes the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1990 by creating an intensive residential treatment program for juvenile offenders who are 10 to 13 years of age; requires the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to develop assessment and treatment approaches, to monitor and evaluate procedures, and to report annually to the legislature.
- Defines restrictiveness levels for placement of committed children in various levels of facilities and makes escape from a secure detention or residential commitment facility a third-degree felony.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1312
Allows a juvenile court to order and pay for counseling for a first-time delinquent and his or her parents.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-444
Requires the Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division, to develop statewide sexual abuse counseling programs for victims and offenders.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 74
Creates a grant program to support local organizations that operate prevention-oriented programs for youth. Requires local youth service bureaus to prevent adolescent misbehavior, maintain referral services, and serve as a link between youth and the community.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 81, Sec. 24
Defines a "secure child-caring institution" to mean a secure juvenile detention facility, among other facilities.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1231, Sec. 48
Requires evaluation of existing programs by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 200, Secs. 1, 2
Requires the order of commitment to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections to contain an order directing the department to take custody of an adjudicated delinquent committed to its custody within 30 days from the court's signing the disposition, when the child is or will be placed in custody of a parish juvenile facility.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 912, Sec. 1
Requires the Department of Education to develop guidelines for the Crime Prevention in Schools Act by assessing school behavior, defining student needs, goals, continued training, educating the community, providing interagency coordination, and reviewing and using existing materials. Provides for state funding and allows enriched funding from other sources. Requires each city and parish school board to submit a program budget and evaluation method.



- LA HCR 75, 1992 Reg. Sess. of La.
Requests juvenile court judges to establish one or more pilot boot camps or intensive incarceration programs for juvenile offenders.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 519
Transfers approval authority for construction or expansion of a juvenile corrections facility from the Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene to the Secretary of Juvenile Services.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 1
Requires professional assessment of juveniles who have committed fifth degree criminal sexual conduct and other sex-related offenses. Gives assessors access to confidential data if relevant for the evaluation.

Requires the juvenile court to make a specific finding on the record regarding a juvenile's mental health and chemical dependency treatment needs if the juvenile has committed a felony-level offense.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 7
Permits criminal prosecution of juveniles between ages 16 and 18 if the juvenile has previously been prosecuted for a felony offense.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 8
Prioritizes the funding of juvenile sex offender programs over adult programs. Establishes a sex offender treatment fund. Specifies the allocation formula for fund distribution.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 10
Authorizes an effort to reduce juvenile offender recidivism by identifying and treating mental health problems while youth are in detention or shelter care.
- NE 1992 Neb. Laws, L.B. 447
Creates the Youth Services Planning Commission to plan the implementation of comprehensive services for juveniles to coordinate delinquency prevention service delivery, to reduce recidivism, and to develop a continuum of treatment services.
- NE 1992 Neb. Laws, L.B. 1184, Sec. 12
Requires the Crime Commission Jail Standards Board to inspect juvenile detention facilities.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 237
Authorizes the court to order delinquents or persons in need of supervision to attend an alcohol awareness program if alcohol is involved in their behavior.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 163
Eliminates Division of Youth joint responsibility with the Department of Social Services to supervise and inspect facilities which care for a significant number of juvenile delinquents or persons in need of supervision.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 479
Provides the Division for Youth with consent for routine medical, mental health, and dental care for youth under custody of the Division. Allows parents or guardians to object.



- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 39
Requires review boards to review all out-of-home placements, except those in detention, on a pre-adjudicatory or post-adjudicatory order that exceeds 90 days. Modifies requirements for service on juvenile review boards.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 170
Encourages school districts to offer programs on the danger and consequences of possessing a weapon on school property.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 16
Requires the state Education and Human Service agencies to appoint coordinating councils to recommend budget guidelines and a single coordinated service plan for the education and treatment of children in custody of the Divisions of Youth Corrections, Family Services, Mental Health, and Services for People with Disabilities.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 213
Provides for court-ordered treatment for juvenile offenders and victims in child sexual abuse cases.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 502
Clarifies that court intake officers must determine that the parties have made a reasonable effort to utilize available community treatment or services before filing a petition for court supervision of a juvenile.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 209
Requires the Department of Social and Health Services to transfer children inappropriately housed in crisis residential centers to residential and treatment services designed to meet their specific needs.

Jurisdiction/Waivers

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 493
Authorizes a traffic hearing officer to hear certain misdemeanors.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1202
Revises the violations required for a juvenile court appearance.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-541
Modifies certain provisions related to prosecuting and sentencing juvenile offenders in adult criminal court. Makes technical changes.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 133, Sec. 1
Excludes juvenile court jurisdiction over acts that would be misdemeanors or felonies if committed by an adult if the individual has been waived to adult court within a year prior to the offense and the individual pleaded guilty or was convicted.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1231
Revises provisions related to handling juvenile offenders and chronic runaways, and expands provisions for an automatic waiver to adult court.



- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 412
Clarifies that youthful offender treatment is available for persons who commit felonies prior to age 18 but are tried after age 18.
- MI 1991 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 90
Clarifies that the juvenile court has jurisdiction over the release of all nonfelony juvenile offenders.
- Requires the advisory task force on mentoring and community service to propose a comprehensive plan to increase service and work opportunities for youth.
- NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 11
Allows the district courts to retain jurisdiction over certain delinquents or children in need of services up to the age 21 who are full-time students for the purpose of obtaining a high school diploma or equivalency degree.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 842
Permits the transfer of a trial of a juvenile age 14 or older from Juvenile Court to Superior Court if the alleged felony is a Class A felony.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 5
Extends jurisdiction to the municipal court over cases involving municipal ordinance violations relating to curfews and possession of alcoholic and certain nonintoxicative beverages.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 55
Extends court jurisdiction beyond age 17 for delinquent youth who owe restitution or court costs.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 484
Lowers from 16 to 15 the age at which juveniles may be committed to the Department of Corrections for serious offenses.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 509
Clarifies that when juveniles reach the age of 21, they should be treated as adults even when the offense was committed prior to their status as adults.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Act 319
Requires a child charged with a traffic or boating offense in a court of criminal or civil jurisdiction to be treated as an adult before the trial, except for detention purposes.

Procedures

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 137
Clarifies that counties can levy charges for parental support of minors placed in an institution only after a determination at a hearing that detention should be continued.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 356
Allows a county mental health director to request the juvenile court to direct a youth's legal counsel not to provide his client with the name or address of a mental health professional who has prepared an evaluation that determines the youth is dangerous.



- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1202
Allows the district attorney to notify the school superintendent when a student commits certain serious crimes. Makes technical changes regarding notification.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 41
Clarifies that the court may authorize the juvenile parole board to conduct a hearing prior to the release of a juvenile from the custody of the Department of Institutions.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 167
Reduces from two years to 18 months the maximum time period for commitment of a juvenile offender to the Department of Children and Youth Services. Excludes serious offenders. Similarly reduces time periods for judicial review and for extensions of placements.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 287, Special Session H
Authorizes law enforcement agencies to maintain a central identification file for certain juvenile offenders and requires a multiagency task force to develop a plan for the information system which protects individual constitutional rights and provides data to the local delinquency and gang prevention councils.

Amends the victim assistance law to provide that persons who are victimized by juvenile offenders have the same rights currently granted to victims of adult offenders.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1148
Specifies that dispositional hearings for delinquent children must be conducted within 30 days of the adjudicatory hearing.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1300
Enables victims of delinquent acts to submit victim impact statements which may be used for plea bargaining, sentencing, or determining of restitution.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 138 (H.B. 577)
Clarifies that mentally ill individuals, not charged with a crime, and juveniles may not be held in county jails.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-271
Modifies provisions for drug testing juvenile probationers.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-928
Grants access to child welfare, juvenile court, child abuse, mental health, child care and other records to officials working in the serious habitual juvenile offender program.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-931
Permits adult criminal prosecution of alleged juvenile forcible felony when the juvenile court judge determines probable cause that the act was a felony and that the offense was gang related.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-932
Creates a civil cause of action in favor of any public authority that suffered damage, injury, or loss as a result of gang activity. Permits the court to grant immunity from prosecution to gang members who testify on behalf of the public



authority. Authorizes the state police to establish a database on criminal gangs and their membership.

- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1147
Allows the Department of Children and Family Services to designate a private welfare agency to serve as its agent in juvenile proceedings. Provides guidelines.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1154
Clarifies that a minor accused of an act that would not be illegal if committed by an adult cannot be placed in a jail, municipal lockup, detention center, or correctional facility.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 73
Incorporates federal requirements concerning juvenile detention and use of detention facilities and staff for both adults and juveniles. Extends time allowed for counties to reduce juveniles detained in adult facilities in order to receive Department of Corrections funds. Extends the deadline for the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute to complete an evaluation of the impact of juvenile detention laws.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1231
Revises provisions related to handling juvenile offenders and chronic runaways, and expands provisions for an automatic waiver to adult court.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 143
Allows the collection of blood and saliva specimens for DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) purposes from those juvenile offenders adjudicated for unlawful sex offenses and murder.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 318
Expands court authority to hold juveniles who are likely to run away.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 7
Increases discretion of an intake officer when taking action on a citation issued to a child for certain alcohol related offenses. Allows referral to an alcohol education or rehabilitation program or a supervised work program, requires the parent or guardian to withdraw consent to the child's driver's license, or forward the citation to the state's attorney regardless of whether the child admits to the allegation. Requires the intake officer to forward the citation to the state's attorney if the parent or guardian refuses to withdraw consent for the driver's license as requested, or if the child fails to comply with an alcohol education or supervised work program.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 19
Allows 25 days for an intake officer to decide the disposition of a complaint. Provides that an inquiry conducted by an intake officer for a complaint alleging a felony or handgun violation doesn't need to include an interview with the child.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 1
Requires the juvenile court to make a specific finding on the record regarding a juvenile's mental health and chemical dependency treatment needs if the juvenile has committed a felony-level offense.



- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 5
Allows the presence of a supportive person with the victim during testimony in juvenile delinquency proceedings.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 7
Requires the juvenile court to order a chemical use assessment for a juvenile found delinquent for committing certain felonies if the probation officer determines that substance abuse contributed to the offense. Also permits the court to order an assessment as a condition for release of a juvenile from state custody.
- NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 18
Specifies that juveniles can be held in adult criminal detention facilities for only up to six hours in metropolitan areas or 24 hours in nonmetropolitan areas while awaiting transfer to a juvenile detention facility, and prohibits contact with adult inmates while in temporary detention.
- NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 212
Establishes a committee to study the use, appointment, and compensation of guardian ad litem.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 582
Establishes procedures to expedite appeals of placement orders for juvenile delinquents, persons in need of supervision, child protection, foster care, and termination of parental rights.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 363
Clarifies that the family court may order a 15-day temporary placement extension if it is unable to conclude a placement hearing within the first 30-day temporary extension period.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 452
Specifies that a youthful offender's adjudication shall be deemed a conviction only for purposes of transfer of supervision and custody when the offender moves to another state.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 39
Requires review boards to review all out-of-home placements, except those in detention, on a pre-adjudicatory or post-adjudicatory order that exceeds 90 days. Modifies requirements for service on juvenile review boards.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 63
Declares that a delinquent child, in need of supervision or treatment, may not be removed from home by the court unless it is in the best interest of the child.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 259
Requires that status offenders or nonoffender dependent or neglected juveniles taken into temporary custody be held for identification, investigation, and processing purposes only, in an unlocked room not designated for residential use or secure detention.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 380
Lowers the age for family court review of an adjudicated juvenile's status from age 21 to 18. Allows the court to remand an adjudicated person who has made



sufficient rehabilitative efforts to the Rhode Island Training School for Youth for no longer than a year.

- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 183
Specifies that no child under 15 years of age may be held in jail. Allows placement of a delinquent in a detention facility for up to 90 days beyond the time the youth has spent in temporary custody. Enables the court to order suspension or revocation of driving privileges.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 704
Excludes nonjudicial days from the 10-day time period in which a child may appeal through petition a determination that he or she should be tried in adult criminal court.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 802
Requires a law enforcement officer, under all circumstances, to obtain the written approval of a minor's parent or legal guardian and the juvenile court before using a minor to perform illegal or delinquent acts for the purpose of aiding in law enforcement.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 887
Permits a juvenile court judge access to records pertaining to sexually transmitted diseases for juveniles under jurisdiction of the court.
- VT 1992 Vt. Acts, Act 169
Gives the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services the authority to monitor court placements of delinquent children and children in need of supervision. Specifies time frames for judicial review of placements.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 441
Simplifies appointment procedures for commission members at local juvenile detention homes or residential care facilities.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 502
Clarifies that court intake officers must determine that the parties have made a reasonable effort to use available community treatment or services before filing a petition for court supervision of a juvenile.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 508
Requires that notice of detention hearings and reviews be given to the state attorney and authorizes the attorney's right to be heard.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 539
Provides that the 72-hour maximum holding period prior to juvenile commitment hearings may be extended to the next business day if the period ends on a weekend or holiday. Gives local community services boards placement authority for juveniles committed to inpatient treatment.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 542
Clarifies that complainants in juvenile justice cases may appeal a court intake officer's refusal to file a petition for court supervision only in cases involving serious offenses.



- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 565
Specifies that bond is not required for appeals from juvenile court unless the party owes back payments of support or has a judgment that would suspend payment of support during the appeal.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Secs. 105-106, 116
Requires counties to develop and implement detention intake standards and risk assessment criteria. Requires the court to consult with a juvenile offender's parent, guardian, or custodian before disposition. Increases parental liability.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Act 276
Allows certain individuals from organizations providing free counseling or support services to complainants or petitioners to be present at court and administrative hearings.
- Records**
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1202
Requires law enforcement and social service agencies to provide information to the victim compensation board or victim centers about youth involved in court actions. Provides for confidentiality.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1205
Controls disclosure of information and records by children's multidisciplinary services teams.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 41
Specifies rules for confidentiality of certain juvenile records.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 115
Gives adjudicated youthful offenders access to information from their police and court records. These records are erased upon completion of their sentences.
- IL 1992 Ill. Acts, P.A. 87-927
Allows law enforcement officers to inspect and copy law enforcement agency and juvenile court records in order to compile information on street gang members and activity.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-928
Grants access of child welfare, juvenile court, child abuse, mental health, child care, and other records to officials working in the serious habitual juvenile offender program.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 318
Expands access to certain official child files to custodians and others such as court appointed special advocates.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 412
Gives local citizen review boards access to a child's case permanency and progress records.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 7
Requires the juvenile court to maintain records of a juvenile who has committed a felony-level sexual assault until the juvenile reaches age 24. Also requires



juvenile courts to forward data on juvenile sexual assault perpetrators to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 13
Allows photographs to be taken of juveniles who are arrested and taken into custody as long as the photograph is destroyed when the juvenile reaches age 19.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 95
Requires detention providers to record each youth's time in detention and to certify that information to the agency taking custody of the youth.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 451
Provides for confidentiality of Division for Youth records but allows the transfer of records between the Division for Youth and the Department of Social Services in cases involving runaway or homeless youth if the youth has granted permission for the records transfer.
- OH 1992 Ohio Laws, H. 198
Creates a specific procedure for retention of fingerprints, photographs, and arrest and custody records of a child who is adjudicated a delinquent for, convicted of, or pleads guilty to committing certain offenses. Provides for the separation of a child's record and photographs from adults and from other children. Permits a child's fingerprints to be retained with adult fingerprints in certain circumstances. Permits photographs of a child to be used for photograph line-ups as part of a felony investigation. Permits the use of fingerprints of a delinquent child in the investigation of any criminal offense.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 183
Allows release of a delinquent child's records to representatives of the military for the purpose of enlistment into military service.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 539
Deletes special confidentiality provisions applicable to records of juvenile commitment proceedings.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 547
Authorizes the Workers' Compensation Commission to have access to otherwise confidential juvenile court records solely for purposes of determining awards to the crime victim.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 120
Allows school districts to exchange information with law enforcement and juvenile court officials, to the extent permitted by federal law.



PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Administration/Procedures/Finance/Welfare Reform

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 91
Authorizes counties to adopt a general assistance standard of aid that is 62 percent of the federal poverty line. Provides that the state shares for Greater Avenue for Independence (GAIN) be 70 percent of county expenditures and 70 percent of the nonfederal costs for food stamps.
- Revises the state appropriation and the percentage of costs paid by the state for AFDC and AFDC-FC. Clarifies county flexibility in making certain payments and increasing rates to foster care providers. Makes permanent the pilot programs allowing counties with family reunification and maintenance services to claim advance payments for certain foster care funds.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 97
Makes numerous changes in AFDC and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Repeals the Unemployed Parent Program.
- Requires the Department of Social Services to study home energy costs of low-income families. Directs the department to assign increases in maximum AFDC benefits as energy assistance.
- Delays rate adjustments for AFDC foster care homes and community care facilities.
- Delays consideration of AFDC benefits to any person who intentionally misleads or conceals information on family eligibility. Requires a report on costs and savings incurred by early fraud prevention programs.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 110
Declares legislative intent for state participation in the federal Parent's Fair Share pilot program. Requires the Department of Social Services to provide technical assistance.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 820
Allows a state hearing for recipients or applicants of public social services who are dissatisfied with county actions.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1046
Allows the state Department of Social Services to conduct three pilot projects to compare the costs of alternative monthly reporting requirements for AFDC eligibility. Requires an evaluation and federal waiver.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1111
Makes changes to the GAIN program regarding county plans and budget proposals, employee displacement, and appeals for participants dissatisfied with a work assignment. Establishes a pilot program in certain counties to design their own GAIN program.



- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 40
Requires parties in divorce or separation proceedings, that involve support awards, to indicate whether the family is or has in the last five years, received public assistance. Requires the court to notify the appropriate child support unit.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 306
Reduces the time during which a family may receive AFDC based on the unemployment of the principal wage earner from nine months to six months in any 12-month period.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 211
Requires Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program participation for parents with children age 2 or older, rather than age 3, as permitted by federal law.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 58
Creates a Study Commission on Employment Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency to recommend changes to the state's social welfare, vocational, and educational programs and policies.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 125
Authorizes development of an electronic benefit transfer system for the distribution of food stamps and other public assistance benefits. Outlines penalties for public assistance fraud.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1381
Requires public assistance dependents age 16 or older who are not in school to participate in an apprenticeship or alternative program as a condition of welfare eligibility.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1409
Requires immunization of a preschool-age dependent child as a condition for receipt of AFDC. Specifies exceptions.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 79
Provides for centralized AFDC payments by the state auditor for recipients in counties with automated computer systems. Requires county auditors to reimburse the state general fund for 40 percent of the nonfederal share of expended AFDC funds.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1195
Provides for the administrative establishment of child support obligations for foster care, and the automatic assignment of support in public assistance cases.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 181
Requires all public schools to participate in the USDA school breakfast program beginning with the fall term of 1993.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 578, Sec. 1
Requires the Department of Social Services to offer parenting education to public assistance recipients, ages 14 through 18, who are pregnant for the first time.



- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 932, Sec. 1
Requires that family planning information, excluding abortion information, be provided to AFDC and Medicaid recipients. Requires health care providers to offer contraception examinations, and to provide contraceptive services to recipients.
- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, H.B. 899
Requires the Division of Family Services to establish pilot projects for electronic benefit transfers to public assistance recipients. Establishes a licensure system for food stamp vendors.
- MO 1992 Mo. Laws, S.B. 449
Provides hardship grants, subject to appropriations, so that schools with the highest need can supplement federal funds to provide school breakfasts. Sets aside a portion of state WIC funding to support local offices to provide services during evenings and weekends. Requires interagency collaboration to prevent hunger.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 266
Eases JOBS program reporting requirements so that districts may submit biennial, rather than annual program plans.
- RI 1992 R.I. Pub. Laws, Chap. 109
Extends for two years the special joint commission on implementation of a pilot program for emergency assistance to families.
- SC 1992 S.C. Acts, Act 292
Requires public school districts to implement school breakfast programs.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 197
Makes a general fund appropriation to provide an additional incentive for AFDC recipients to seek employment.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 860
Retains the AFDC need standards for fiscal year 1992-93 at the level established for 1991-92.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 970
Enables AFDC benefits for two-parent households whose incomes do not exceed the eligibility standard even if they do not meet other restrictions of the unemployed parents program if federal approval is obtained.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 114
Requires the Office of Family Support to develop a proposal to study the effectiveness of work or training programs that are targeted to welfare recipients.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Chap. 313
Pertains to general relief for persons losing eligibility under AFDC; describes sanctions for intentional fraud in applying for AFDC; requires parents under age 18 to live with a parent, guardian, or supervised home to receive AFDC; changes the computation of the earned income disregard; exempts student loans and grants from income consideration for AFDC eligibility; authorizes a demonstration project to pay the first six months of AFDC at the benefit level the family would have received in the state in which it most recently resided; requires



participation in education or job training programs for unemployed noncustodial teenage parents to enable them to pay child support; and requires a report of electronic benefit transfer systems to the legislature by January 1, 1993.

WI

1992 Wis. Laws, Chap. 322

Changes the general relief program, including sanctions for refusing employment, retroactive reimbursement from programs for which a recipient receives eligibility; medical treatment; appeal, and recovery of overpayments. Establishes the work opportunities pilot program for general relief recipients and increases the appropriation for the community work experience program for absent parents.

Directs the Department of Health and Social Services to pay federal welfare reform waiver savings to Milwaukee-area technical colleges to fund 50 percent of tuition, fees, and day care costs of students receiving AFDC. Requires solicitation of the remaining 50 percent of school costs from private sources.

Housing and Homeless Assistance

CA

1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 97

Makes changes in county assistance for homeless families. Reduces eligibility for shelter or permanent housing from once a year to every 24 months. Directs the state Department of Social Services to seek federal assistance in providing temporary shelter to homeless families who are AFDC eligible.

CA

1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 683

Reallocates certain unspent money from runaway youth shelters for shelter beds for abused and neglected children.

CA

1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 820

Deletes a provision requiring homeless youth projects to collect data on client service histories.

CO

1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 307

Allows the Homeless Prevention Activities Program to be administered by a nongovernmental agency selected by the executive director of the Department of Social Services.

HI

1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 279

Creates a two-year homeless assistance pilot project that provide incentives to homeowners to set aside, improve, or construct rental units for the homeless. Establishes a homeless assistance coordinating committee.

NY

1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 695

Authorizes social services agencies to contract with nonprofit or charitable organizations to provide shelter for homeless people.

Medical and Miscellaneous Assistance/Eligibility

AL

1992 Ala. Acts, Act 418

Provides for the funding and operation of the Medicaid program by requiring the transfer of money from publicly owned hospitals to the Mothers and Babies Indigent Care Trust Fund.



- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 97
Revises the method of calculating the maintenance level under the Medi-Cal program.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1046
Revises provisions regarding disproportionate payment adjustments to hospitals under the Medi-Cal program.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 234
Extends the emergency housing benefit to AFDC families who are relocated from their homes because of lead poisoning in the housing unit.
- DC 1992 D.C. Law 9-27
Restricts general public assistance eligibility to those who are disabled and restricts Emergency Assistance to individuals 60 years of age or older and families with children.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 58
Requires emergency financial assistance payments to be in the form of a one-party check made payable to the landlord, mortgage holder, or vendor.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 790, Sec. 1
Amends Medicaid eligibility requirements for pregnant adolescents by allowing use of the adolescent's income rather than that of her parents. Requires prenatal or infant public health care programs to provide flexible hours of operation, short waiting periods, and follow-up services.



SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CONTROL

Administration/Detection/Services

- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 38
Expands Medicaid coverage to include rehabilitative and targeted case management services for substance abusers.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 868
Allows counties to provide mental health and substance abuse treatment under family reunification and maintenance programs.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1203
Makes AFDC-FC assistance available for children in voluntary placements. Directs the Department of Social Services to amend its plan on voluntary placement and provides for federal participation. Extends voluntary placement services when a parent is receiving substance abuse treatment.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 107
Establishes an adolescent health council to advise state agencies on coordinating teen health services. Directs the council to address teen pregnancy, substance abuse, AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1021
Creates a state Commission on Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Service Delivery. Requires it to develop a comprehensive plan to improve service delivery.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-460
Prohibits substance abuse counselors from informing a youth's parent or guardian about his or her treatment unless it is required to protect individual safety.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-928
Grants access of child welfare, juvenile court, child abuse, mental health, child care, and other records to officials working in the serious habitual juvenile offender program.
- MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chaps. 494, 495
Authorizes a minor's parent or guardian to apply for the minor's admission into an inpatient alcohol or drug abuse program. Gives parents and guardians the right to be actively involved in the minor's treatment. Specifies that minors can not refuse inpatient treatment if the minor's parents have consented.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 1
Requires the juvenile court to make a specific finding on the record regarding a juvenile's mental health and chemical dependency treatment needs if the juvenile has committed a felony-level offense.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 7
Requires the juvenile court to order a chemical use assessment for a juvenile found delinquent for committing certain felonies if the probation officer determines that substance abuse contributed to the offense. Also permits the



court to order an assessment as a condition for release of a juvenile from state custody.

NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 223
Consolidates the state's alcoholism, substance abuse, and chemical dependence services under the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services.

OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, SJR 45
Continues the Task Force on Harmful Substance Use and Abuse During Pregnancy.

WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 306
Requires the Department of Social and Health Services to ensure that county-designated chemical dependency specialists are trained in adolescent chemical dependency issues, commitment, and the criteria for commitment.

License Revocation/Suspension

GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1372
Allows the suspension of the driver's license of any person under age 21 who is convicted of unlawful possession of alcoholic beverages while driving. Provides for reinstatement of the license if the driver completes an approved program.

MD 1992 Md. Laws, Chap. 7
Increases discretion of an intake officer when taking action on a citation issued to a child for certain alcohol related offenses. Allows referral to an alcohol education or rehabilitation program or a supervised work program, requires the parent or guardian to withdraw consent to the child's driver's license, or forward the citation to the state's attorney regardless of whether the child admits to the allegation. Requires the intake officer to forward the citation to the state's attorney if the parent or guardian refuses to withdraw consent for the driver's license as requested, or if the child fails to comply with an alcohol education or supervised work program.

SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 217
Provides for the suspension or revocation of driving privileges for minors convicted of alcohol-related offenses.

VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 736
Requires a six-month driver's license suspension if the court can justify a finding that a delinquent youth was in violation of a public intoxication ordinance.

VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 833
Allows an exemption from driver's license suspension for convicted drug abusers who need to drive to attend school or for employment purposes.

Penalties/Procedures

GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1152
Makes it a felony to hire or engage any person under age 17 for the purpose of manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance, counterfeit substance, or marijuana.



- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1153
Makes it a felony to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess controlled substances, counterfeit substances, or marijuana within 1,000 feet of a park, playground, recreation center, or public housing project.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-544
Makes any person who delivers a controlled substance or cannabis to a minor liable for civil damages to the child's parent or guardian.
- MA 1992 Mass. Acts, Chap. 110
Increases the penalty for a subsequent offense of unaccompanied possession or transportation of alcohol by a person under age 21. Eliminates references to a warrantless arrest for violators and cases involving operation of a motor vehicle.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 1
Requires the juvenile court to make a specific finding on the record regarding a juvenile's mental health and chemical dependency treatment needs if the juvenile has committed a felony-level offense.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 237
Authorizes the court to order delinquents or persons in need of supervision to attend an alcohol awareness program if alcohol is involved in their behavior.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 356
Clarifies discharge procedures for minors from alcohol treatment facilities to provide for their safety.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 5
Extends jurisdiction to the municipal court over cases involving municipal ordinance violations relating to curfews and possession of alcoholic and certain nonintoxicating beverages.
- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 168
Creates drug-free zones surrounding schools and youth recreation facilities and increases penalties for the sale of controlled substances in these zones.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 708
Makes it a felony to distribute prescription drugs and other previously unspecified controlled substances to minors.
- WI 1992 Wis. Laws, Act 171
Allows the court to stay a penalty order for certain alcohol offenses committed by a minor if the defendant submits to an alcohol abuse assessment, participates in an outpatient treatment program, or participates in a court-approved alcohol abuse education program. Establishes procedures for the court to determine whether or not to reinstate the penalty.

Prevention/Education

- AL 1992 Ala. Acts, Act 590, Sec. 3
Lists required components of a public school drug education curriculum, including: age-appropriate prevention programs addressing legal, social, and health consequences of drug and alcohol use, effective ways of resisting peer



pressure, standards applicable to students and public school employees relating to illicit drugs and sanctions.

- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 137 (H.B. 564, aa)
Establishes a Youth Education Account in the state treasury to be used for production and purchase of radio and television advertising concerning substance abuse.
- LA SCR 228, 1992 Reg. Sess. of La.
Requests the creation of a joint committee to study the impact of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 499, Art. 7, Sec. 11
Extends revenue collection authority for drug abuse prevention programs. Limits use of the revenue to drug abuse prevention programs, rather than for drug abuse resistance education curricula or for investigation of controlled substance crimes.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 168
Makes an appropriation to inform the public on the dangers to the mother and fetus of alcohol, cocaine, and other substances, substance abuse, and other high-risk behaviors that contribute to infant mortality and morbidity.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 170
Encourages school districts to participate in the federal Drug-Free School Zones Act.

Substance-Affected Women and Children

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 429
Adds residential care for alcohol- and drug-exposed pregnant women and women in the postpartum perinatal period to the schedule of Medi-Cal benefits.
- CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 37
Authorizes the Colorado Children's Trust Fund board to award grants for pilot programs, home visitation programs, and programs to prevent and reduce prenatal drug exposure. Exempts certain fund money from restrictions on disbursement amounts.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 161
Requires development of a pilot program to increase supportive services, such as child care, family support, and health services, to substance-affected pregnant women. Requires the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission to plan goals for overcoming barriers that limit comprehensive services for pregnant women.
- KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 294
Mandates education for health care workers who work with substance-affected pregnant women. Gives pregnant women top priority in substance-abuse treatment facilities. Mandates a public awareness program regarding substance abuse and pregnancy.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 442
Requires alcoholic beverage vendors and physicians to post warning signs regarding the risks of drinking prior to and during pregnancy. Creates a Substance Abuse and Pregnancy Work Group within the Cabinet for Human



Resources. Permits screening of pregnant women to determine if there is evidence of prenatal substance abuse. Mandates education of health care workers on substance abuse by pregnant women.

- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 10
Requires an interagency effort to reduce the incidence of fetal alcohol syndrome and drug-exposed infants. Authorizes special chemical dependency programs for pregnant women and women with children.
- NY 1991 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 731
Requires sellers of alcoholic beverages to post warning signs stating the danger of consuming alcohol during pregnancy.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 168
Makes an appropriation to inform the public on the dangers to the mother and fetus of alcohol, cocaine, and other substances, substance abuse, and other high-risk behaviors that contribute to infant mortality and morbidity.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 123
Allows the Commissioner of Health to collect and verify information concerning birth defects and other poor reproductive outcomes. Removes the right of an individual to deny access to or use of this information.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 428
Requires the development of criteria to improve access to substance abuse treatment for pregnant women. Requires hospitals to develop protocols for discharging substance abusing mothers and their infants.

Tobacco Use Control

- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 113
Establishes a minimum \$300 fine for sales of tobacco products to a minor. Creates the offense of failure to supervise a cigarette vending machine. Requires those licensed to sell tobacco products to post warning signs that sales to minors are illegal.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 66
Prohibits placement of cigarette vending machines in places frequented by minors. Increases fines for sales of tobacco products to minors.
- DE Vol. 68 Del. Laws, Chap. 384 (1992)
Extends the prohibition against selling tobacco to minors from 17- to 18-year-olds.
- FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 285
Requires vendors of tobacco products to purchase permits from the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco. Requires vending machines to be visible by business personnel.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 164
Prohibits the distribution of free samples of cigarette or tobacco products to persons under age 18 and provides penalties. Provides guidelines about advertising tobacco near elementary or secondary schools and provides penalties. Changes the age from 16 to 18 for retail sales of tobacco products and requires a sign be posted by the retailer.



- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 576
Prohibits smoking in public elementary and secondary schools.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 799
Creates the "Adolescent Tobacco-Use Prevention Act." Amends the public health, education, and tax laws to restrict distributing, dispensing, advertising, and using tobacco.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 700
Prohibits the sale of tobacco products or rolling papers to minors. Specifies fines for violations. Requires establishments with vending machines to post a warning sign with specified contents.



YOUTH AT RISK

Collaborative Initiatives

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 89
Directs a legislative study on problems of children of incarcerated parents, including the issue of using early intervention to reduce delinquency and long-term adult prison populations.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 994
Requires the state to join local efforts to develop a comprehensive and collaborative service delivery system, and involves school districts in this effort. Revises county waiver requirements, involves state agencies on youth corrections, child development and education, and authorizes a mechanism to enhance integrated case management.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 74
Creates a grant program to support local organizations that operate prevention-oriented programs for youth to prevent adolescent misbehavior, maintain referral services, and serve as a link between youths and the community.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 613, Secs. 1-3
Creates a Saturday Academy pilot program for inner city at-risk youth in preschool through fourth grade in four school systems.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 10
Requires state agency commissioners to collaborate for the creation of school-linked services to at-risk children and youth.
- NE 1992 Neb. Laws, L.B. 447
Creates the Youth Services Planning Commission to plan the implementation of comprehensive services for juveniles to coordinate delinquency prevention service delivery, reduce recidivism, and provide a continuum of treatment services.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 57
Requires the State Council for At-Risk Children to develop an interagency plan for at-risk students and their families.
- VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chaps. 837, 880
Creates a collaborative and decentralized system of services and funding for troubled and at-risk youth and their families. Creates management teams at state and community levels to administer use of decategorized agency funds for the provision of services to youth and families. Specifies target populations.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 198
Creates the Family Policy Council to solicit proposals from local consortia to address the needs of children and families whose needs are not met by a single department.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Sec. 401
Requires the Joint Select Committee on Juvenile Issues to develop a community-based planning, allocation, and service system for children and families,



including at-risk youth, runaways, and families in conflict. Directs the committee to examine certain system components. Changes the committee's membership.

Missing Children

- CA 1991 Cal. Res. Chap. 53
Makes a legislative declaration in recognition of National Missing Children's Day.
- IL 1992 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-1027
Allows the government units that expend funds seeking a noncustodial parent who has abducted a child to attempt to recover reasonable amounts.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1001, Secs. 405-407, 2nd Extraordinary Session
Appropriates funds for pilot programs for runaways in two high incidence counties and a summer work and learn alternative for inner-city youth.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 414
Allows persons exercising custodial control or supervision or an authorized representative of the Department for Social Services, if the child is a state ward, to report a missing child to police. Provides guidelines for police when returning a missing child.
- ME 1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 201
Amends definition of "missing child" to mean any person whose whereabouts are unknown to the child's legal custodian. Requires immediate entry of missing child information into law enforcement computer systems and requires updates within 60 days of any additional information, including medical and dental records.
- MI 1991 Mich. Pub. Acts, Act 127
Clarifies the operation and use of two "safe house" programs for children: the McGruff House program and Michigan Community Child Watch program.

School Drop-Out/Education

- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 425
Allows the juvenile court to suspend or restrict driving privileges for habitual truancy.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 487
Establishes an advisory committee to study a report on self-esteem and to develop a plan to implement its education recommendations.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 797
Requires incident report forms used by criminal justice agencies to include the identification of any victim who is a student and his or her school.
- KY 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 42
Increases penalties for parents that intentionally fail to comply with the compulsory attendance statutes for their children.
- OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 286
Gives the court authority to require a custodial parent or guardian to pay a fine or perform community service if their child is found in possession of a firearm on



school property. Prohibits possession of firearms on school buses or vehicles used to transport students or teachers. Exempts weapons used for hunter training education and provides definitions of education facilities and property.

- SD 1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 131
Establishes tuition rates for accredited alternative high schools for youth at risk.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 772
Establishes a pilot program for the City of Memphis emphasizing a holistic approach in addressing the needs of African-American male students to enhance feelings of self-worth and positive achievement and to enable them to bring a confident sense of personal worth and value to their educational experience.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 949
Requires school principals to notify a student's parent or guardian and the school superintendent within 24 hours of a child's school suspension.
- WA 1992 Wash. Laws, Chap. 205, Secs. 202, 204
Requires schools to notify parents after an unexcused absence and meet with them after two unexcused absences. Allows schools to take court action after five unexcused absences and allows the court to order detention alternatives if a child fails to comply with an order to attend school.
- WV 1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 60
Provides for the education of homeless and at-risk children by allowing them to attend school in the district where they are temporarily sheltered.

Teenage Pregnancy

- AL 1992 Ala. Acts, Act 590, Sec. 2
Lists required components of a public school sex education curriculum, including: asserting that abstinence is the only completely effective protection against pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases; requiring age-appropriate instruction and materials; requiring statistics on the reliability of various contraceptive forms; providing information on legal financial responsibilities of childbearing and sexual abuse; providing information on resisting peer pressure; emphasizing the unacceptability of homosexuality; and providing comprehensive instruction in parenting skills and responsibilities, including child support payment.
- CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1062
Provides for continuity of Medi-Cal coverage during pregnancy and the postpartum period for eligible women.
- CT 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 107
Establishes an adolescent health council to advise state agencies on coordinating teen health services. Directs the council to address teen pregnancy, substance abuse, AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 341 (S.B. 1465, aa)
Allows unwed fathers to receive the same services provided to unwed mothers.



- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 578, Sec. 1
Requires the Department of Social Services to offer parenting education to public assistance recipients, ages 14 through 18, who are pregnant for the first time.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 790, Sec. 1
Amends Medicaid eligibility requirements for pregnant adolescents by allowing use of the adolescent's income rather than that of her parents. Requires prenatal or infant public health care programs to provide flexible hours of operation, short waiting periods, and follow-up services.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Secs. 143, 145
Requires several state agencies to conduct a study to determine how low provider participation in the Medicaid program creates barriers for pregnant women and children. Requires examination of various medical professionals, different methods of increasing provider participation, and a legislative report.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 900, Sec. 168
Requires the North Carolina Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Coalition to report annually to the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations on activities and itemized expenditures, with funding sources, during the past fiscal year.
- TN 1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 990
Creates the Tennessee Resource Mothers Program to reduce infant mortality and rates of low birthweight. Targets teenagers pregnant with a first child. Provides for recruitment and training of lay women to act as supportive resource mothers for the teenager and her family.

Youth Employment

- AK 1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 86
Permits employment of minors as performers in the entertainment industry. Requires that minors be given a break of at least 30 minutes if the employee is scheduled to work six or more consecutive hours.
- GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1381
Allows 11th or 12th grade students to enroll in an apprenticeship program for school credit. Details employer requirements for participation in the program.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-139
Amends the child labor law by increasing civil penalties for violations. Creates the Child Labor Enforcement Fund and a toll-free number for information and reports of violations, and requires outreach and education efforts.
- IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-561
Authorizes the creation of a state job opportunity program for youth.
- IN 1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 106
Specifies work time limitations for school-age students. Replaces criminal penalties with civil penalties for child labor law violations. Creates an



Employment of Youth Fund, financed by civil penalties, to educate employers on child labor laws.

- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1001, Secs. 405-407, 2nd Extraordinary Session
Appropriates funds for pilot programs for runaways in two high incidence counties and a summer work and learn alternative for inner-city youth.
- IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1198
Establishes "Workstart," a community-based workplace learning program for high school students. Gives workstart programs priority for receiving vocational education secondary funds.
- LA La. Acts 1992, No. 387, Sec. 1
Creates a Youth Summer Employment Program for youths who live in economically depressed areas, including inner-city neighborhoods. Specifies that the program should be funded with federal money.
- MN 1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 571, Art. 7
Requires the advisory task force on mentoring and community service to propose a comprehensive plan to increase service and work opportunities for youth.
- NM 1992 N.M. Laws, Chap. 91
Creates a youth conservation corps for New Mexico residents between ages 14 and 25. Specifies program objectives. Creates a nine-member commission to administer the program.
- NY 1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 546
Allows students in cooperative work experience programs to work up to six hours on a day preceding a school day, but no more than 28 hours per week.
- NC 1992 N.C. Sess. Laws, Chap. 991
Prohibits minors enrolled in 12th grade or lower from employment between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. when there is school the next day, unless the student is at least age 16 and the employer receives written approval from the parent or guardian and the principal or the principal's designee.
- UT 1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 113
Requires the Industrial Commission to establish hours and labor conditions for occupations in which minors are employed.



APPENDIX 1: Child Support Enforcement

Administration/Fees/Financing

CA	1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 91
	1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 97
	1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 110
	1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 495
	1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 943
	1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 50
CO	1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 33
	1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 40
CT	1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 2
	1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 253
FL	1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 138
GA	1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1208
	1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1324
HI	1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 212
	1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 246
IA	1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1028
	1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1195
ME	1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 673
MN	1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 513, Secs. 51-53, 54, 56-57
NH	1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 270
OK	1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 153
SC	1992 S.C. Acts, Act 297
VT	1992 Vt. Acts, Act 245
VA	1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 199
	1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 527
	1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 554
WI	1992 Wis. Laws, Act 322

Court and Administrative Procedures

CA	1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 110
	1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 500
	1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1131
	1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1141



CO	1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 38 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 40
FL	1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 138
HI	1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 246
IA	1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1028 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1195
KY	1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 414
LA	La. Acts, 1992 No. 87, Sec. 1
ME	1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 673
MN	1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 513, Sec. 54
NH	1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 270
NY	1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 41
OH	1992 Ohio Laws, S. 10
UT	1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 158
VA	1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 79 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 527
WV	1992 W.Va. Acts, Chap. 54
WY	1992 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 84

Enforcement Techniques

CA	1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 110 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 495 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 542 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 943 1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 50
CO	1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 33 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 38 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 40
CT	1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 2 1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 253
FL	1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 138



GA	1992 Ga. Laws, Act 984 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 985 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 986 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 1208
HI	1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 246
ID	1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 194 (S.B. 1435)
IL	1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-412
IN	1992 Ind. Acts, P.L. 80
IA	1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1195
KS	1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 312
KY	1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 166 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 414 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 434
MN	1992 Minn. Laws, Chap. 513, Secs. 51, 56-57
MS	1992 Miss. Laws, Chap. 393
MO	1992 Mo. Laws, HB 1440
NH	1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 119
OH	1992 Ohio Laws, S. 10
SC	1992 S.C. Laws, Act 476
UT	1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 253
VA	1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 716
WV	1992 W. Va. Acts, Chap. 54
WY	1992 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 84

Guidelines/Modifications/Extended Support

AK	1992 Alaska Sess. Laws, Chap. 117
CA	1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 542 1992 Cal. Stats., Chap. 46
CO	1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 33 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 39 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 40
CT	1992 Conn. Acts, P.A. 253



FL	1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 138
HI	1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 115 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 212 1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 246
ID	1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 142 (H.B. 614)
IL	1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-537
IA	1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1195
KS	1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 103 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 273
KY	1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 434
LA	La. Acts 1992, No. 123, Sec. 1 HR 26, 1992 Reg. Sess. of La.
ME	1991 Me. Laws, Chap. 673
NH	1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 249
NY	1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 41
OH	1992 Ohio Laws, S. 10
OK	1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 153 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 251
SD	1992 S.D. Sess. Laws, Chap. 182
VA	1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 716 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 860

Health or Medical Support

CA	1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 1152
CO	1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 33 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 39 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 40
FL	1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 138
GA	1992 Ga. Laws, Act 984
ID	1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 265 (H.B. 750)
IA	1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1195



LA La. Acts 1992, No. 467, Sec. 1
La. Acts 1992, No. 716, Sec. 1
La. Acts 1992, No. 869, Sec. 1

NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 33

OH 1992 Ohio Laws, S. 10

Income Withholding

CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 110

CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 33
1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 40

FL 1992 Fla. Laws, Chap. 138

GA 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 984

ID 1992 Idaho Sess. Laws, Chap. 194 (S.B. 1435)

IL 1991 Ill. Laws, P.A. 87-529

IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1195

KS 1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 254

MS 1992 Miss. Laws, Chap. 527

NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 101

NM 1992 N.M. Laws, Chap. 26

WV 1992 W.Va. Acts, Chap. 54

Interstate Enforcement

CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 40

IA 1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1195

NH 1992 N.H. Laws, Chap. 249

OK 1992 Okla. Sess. Laws, Chap. 153

VA 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 716

Paternity

CA 1991 Cal. Stats., Chap. 110

CO 1992 Colo. Sess. Laws, Chap. 38



GA	1992 Ga. Laws, Act 985 1992 Ga. Laws, Act 986
HI	1992 Hawaii Sess. Laws, Act 139
IA	1992 Iowa Acts, Chap. 1195
KS	1992 Kan. Sess. Laws, Chap. 143
KY	1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 166 1992 Ky. Acts, Chap. 434
LA	La. Acts 1992, No. 407, Sec. 1 La. Acts 1992, No. 870, Sec. 1
MS	1992 Miss. Laws, Chap. 391
NY	1992 N.Y. Laws, Chap. 41
OH	1992 Ohio Laws, S. 10
TN	1992 Tenn. Pub. Acts, Chap. 969
UT	1992 Utah Laws, Chap. 160
VA	1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 516 1992 Va. Acts, Chap. 867
WV	1992 W.Va. Acts, Chap. 54



APPENDIX 2: State-by-State Summary

Alabama	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - Acts 558, 606; <u>Child Health</u> - Act 418, SJR 45; <u>Child Mental Health</u> - SJR 90; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Acts 604, 605; <u>General Children, Youth, and Family</u> - Act 149; <u>Public Assistance</u> - Act 418; <u>Substance Abuse and Control</u> - Act 590; <u>Youth at Risk</u> - Act 590.
Alaska	<u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Chap. 77; <u>Child Health</u> - Chaps. 28, 38, 77, 125; <u>Child Mental Health</u> - Chaps. 13, 38, 77; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Chaps. 77, 123; <u>Substance Abuse and Control</u> - Chaps. 38, 113; <u>Youth At Risk</u> - Chap. 86. (<u>Child Support Enforcement</u> - Chap. 117).
Arizona	<u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Chap. 294; <u>Child Health</u> - Chaps. 105, 186; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Chaps. 180, 267, 317; <u>Family Law</u> - Chap. 139.
California	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - Chaps. 129, 132, 603, 660, 683, 780, 937, 948, 1102, 1112, 1203, 1205; <u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Chaps. 35, 196, 316, 417, 476, 660, 758, 759, 784, 809, 826, 867, 888, 914, 937, 1187, 1190, 1199, 1205, Res. Chaps. 14, 51; <u>Child Health</u> - Chaps. 91, 97, 268, 373, 797, 799, 818, 1062, 1152, 1223, Res. Chap. 50; <u>Child Mental Health</u> - Chaps. 23, 356, 610, 868, Res. Chap. 30; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Chaps. 76, 91, 97, 120, 135, 137, 268, 372, 610, 697, 780, 820, 868, 980, 987, 994, 937, 1112, 1137, 1200, 1202, 1203, 1205; <u>Family Law</u> - Chap. 321; <u>General Children, Youth, and Family</u> - Chaps. 759, 868, 994, Res. Chaps. 14, 35, 40, 51, 70; <u>Juvenile Justice</u> - Chaps. 10, 89, 91, 110, 137, 303, 356, 425, 493, 641, 721, 739, 868, 994, 1162, 1202, 1205; <u>Public Assistance</u> - Chaps. 91, 97, 110, 683, 820, 1046, 1111; <u>Substance Abuse and Control</u> - Chaps. 429, 868, 1203; <u>Youth At Risk</u> - Chaps. 89, 425, 487, 994, 1062, Res. Chap. 53. (<u>Child Support Enforcement</u> - Chaps. 46, 50, 91, 97, 110, 495, 500, 542, 943, 1131, 1141, 1152).
Colorado	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - Chaps. 34, 37; <u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Chap. 92; <u>Child Health</u> - Chaps. 34, 189, 308; <u>Child Mental Health</u> - Chap. 200; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Chaps. 36, 37, 41, 308; <u>Family Law</u> - Chaps. 38, 40; <u>General Children, Youth, and Family</u> - Chap. 92; <u>Juvenile Justice</u> - Chap. 41; <u>Public Assistance</u> - Chaps. 40, 306, 307; <u>Substance Abuse and Control</u> - Chap. 37. (<u>Child Support Enforcement</u> - Chaps. 33, 38, 39, 40).
Connecticut	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - P.A. 76; <u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - P.A.s 2, 49, 223; <u>Child Health</u> - P.A.s 107, 119, 192, 227, 234; <u>Child Mental Health</u> - P.A.s 2, 129; <u>Child Welfare</u> - P.A. 179; <u>Family Law</u> - P.A.s 211, 253; <u>General Children, Youth, and Family</u> - P.A.s 49, 161, 247; <u>Juvenile Justice</u> - P.A.s 115, 167; <u>Public Assistance</u> - P.A.s 211, 234; <u>Substance Abuse and Control</u> - P.A. 66, 107, 161; <u>Youth at Risk</u> - P.A. 107. (<u>Child Support Enforcement</u> - P.A.s 2, 253).
Delaware	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - Chaps. 362, 407, 440, 441, 442; <u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Chap. 441; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Chaps. 259, 276; <u>Family Law</u> - Chap. 259; <u>Juvenile Justice</u> - Chap. 442; <u>Substance Abuse and Control</u> - Chap. 384.
D.C.	<u>Child Health</u> - Laws 9-99, 9-114; <u>Family Law</u> - Law 9-114; <u>Public Assistance</u> - Law 9-27.



- Florida Child Welfare - Chaps. 58, 96, 158; General Children, Youth, and Family - Chap. 58; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 58, 287; Public Assistance - Chaps. 58, 125; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 285. (Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 138).
- Georgia Abuse and Neglect - Acts 1203, 1311, 1398; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Acts 1129, 1425; Child Health - Acts 1335, 1409; Child Mental Health - Act 1021; Child Welfare - Acts 1208, 1218, 1298, 1320; Family Law - Acts 1084, 1206; General Children, Youth, and Family - Act 1148; Juvenile Justice - Acts 1006, 1148, 1300, 1312, 1424; Public Assistance - Acts 1381, 1409; Substance Abuse and Control - Acts 1021, 1152, 1153, 1372; Youth at Risk - Acts 797, 1381. (Child Support Enforcement - Acts 984, 985, 986, 1208, 1324).
- Hawaii Abuse and Neglect - Acts 86, 190, 200, 210; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Act 114; Child Health - Act 312; Child Welfare - Acts 148, 190; Family Law - Acts 5, 86; General Children, Youth and Family - Act 188; Public Assistance - Act 279. (Child Support Enforcement - Acts 115, 139, 212, 246).
- Idaho Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 90, 145, 249, 341; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 50, 72, 90, 328; Child Health - Chap. 102; Child Mental Health - Chap. 138; Child Welfare - Chap. 341; Family Law - Chap. 228; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 138; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 137; Youth At Risk - Chap. 341. (Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 142, 194, 265).
- Illinois Abuse and Neglect - P.A.s 87-280, 87-345, 87-400, 87-444, 87-553, 87-649, 87-759, 87-928, 87-1068, 87-1070, 87-1081; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - P.A.s 87-265, 87-332, 87-596, 87-656, 87-672, 87-674, 87-675, 87-680, 87-724, 87-928; Child Health - P.A.s 87-252, 87-655, 87-1127; Child Mental Health - P.A. 87-612; 87-928; Child Welfare - P.A. 87-413, 87-612, 87-629, 87-759, 87-928, 87-1017, 87-1147, 87-1148; Family Law - P.A. 87-1081; General Children, Youth, and Family - P.A. 87-612; Juvenile Justice - P.A.s 87-259, 87-271, 87-444, 87-541, 87-612, 87-927, 87-928, 87-931, 87-932, 87-1147, 87-1154, 87-1173; Substance Abuse and Control - P.A.s 87-460, 87-544, 87-928; Youth At Risk - P.A.s 87-139, 87-561, 87-1027. (Child Support Enforcement P.A.s 87-412, 87-529, 87-537).
- Indiana Abuse and Neglect - P.L. 154; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - P.L.s 20, 21, 81; Child Health - P.L. 21; Child Mental Health - P.L. 21; Child Welfare - P.L.s 81, 142; Juvenile Justice - P.L.s 73, 74, 81, 133; Public Assistance - P.L. 79; Youth at Risk - P.L.s 74, 106. (Child Support Enforcement - P.L. 80).
- Iowa Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 1001, 1143; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 1083, 1109, 1221; Child Health - Chaps. 1001, 1119; Child Mental Health - Chaps. 1229, 1231, 1241; Child Welfare - Chaps. 1001, 1004, 1124, 1141, 1142, 1192, 1195, 1196, 1229, 1231, 1241; General Children, Youth, and Family - Chaps. 1001, 1221, 1241; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 1231, 1241; Public Assistance - Chap. 1195; Youth at Risk - Chaps. 1001, 1198. (Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 1028, 1195).
- Kansas Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 86, 298, 312, 318; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 55, 124, 125, 126; Child Health - Chaps. 55, 126, 129, 168, 173, 294, 312, 317; Child Mental Health - Chaps. 126, 129; Child Welfare - Chaps. 312, 313, 318; Family Law - Chap. 254; General Children, Youth, and



Family - Chaps. 277, 294, 313; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 143, 312, 318; Public Assistance - Chap. 181; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 294. (Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 103, 143, 254, 273, 312).

- Kentucky Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 201, 241, 337, 351, 412, 434; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 57, 125, 145, 377; Child Health - Chaps. 62, 340, 351; Child Mental Health - Chaps. 24, 340, 377; Child Welfare - Chaps. 71, 146, 241, 297, 319, 414; Family Law - Chap. 414; General Children, Youth, and Family - Chap. 291; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 412; Substance Abuse and Control - Chaps. 164, 442; Youth at Risk - Chaps. 42, 414. (Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 166, 414, 434).
- Louisiana Abuse and Neglect - Act Nos. 305, 322, 388, 728, 745, 900, 962, HSR 39; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Act Nos. 613, 970; Child Health - Act Nos. 386, 417, 458, 529, 637, 756; Child Mental Health - Act Nos. 386, 458; Family Law - Act Nos. 304, 715, 728, 782; General Children, Youth, and Family - Act Nos. 578, 937, 970, 971; Juvenile Justice - Act Nos. 200, 297, 299, 705, 912, 937, HCR 75; Public Assistance - Act Nos. 578, 790, 932; Substance Abuse and Control - SCR 228; Youth at Risk - Act Nos. 387, 578, 613, 790. (Child Support Enforcement - Act Nos. 87, 123, 407, 467, 716, 869, 870; HR 26).
- Maine Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 551, 585; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chap. 810; Child Health - Chaps. 194, 445, 810; Child Welfare - Chaps. 176, 194, 882; Family Law - Chap. 414; Youth at Risk - Chap. 201. (Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 673).
- Maryland Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 253, 302, 443, 469; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 50, 118; Child Health - Chaps. 264, 280, 321, 354, 369, 406, 439, 493, HJR 7; Child Mental Health - Chap. 264; Child Welfare - Chaps. 79, 164, 173, 192, 264, 267, 446, 511, HJR 7; Family Law - Chaps. 79, 386, 631; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 7, 13, 19, 301, 519, 520; Substance Abuse and Control - Chaps. 7, 494, 495.
- Massachusetts Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 106, 115; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chap. 329; Child Mental Health - Chap. 87; Child Welfare - Chaps. 106, 492; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 110; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 110.
- Michigan Abuse and Neglect - Acts 39, 78; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Acts 39, 178; Child Health - Act 60; Child Mental Health - Act 162; Child Welfare - Acts 78, 162; Juvenile Justice - Act. 90; Youth At Risk - Act 127.
- Minnesota Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 569, 571; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 499, 569; Child Health - Chaps. 499, 557, 569, 571; Child Mental Health - Chaps. 499, 571; Child Welfare - Chap. 557; Family Law - Chaps. 557, 571; General Children, Youth, and Family - Chap. 571; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 571; Substance Abuse and Control - Chaps. 499, 571, 576; Youth at Risk - Chap. 571. (Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 513).
- Mississippi Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 439, 557; Child Health - Chap. 558; Family Law - Chaps. 439, 566; General Children, Youth, and Family - Chap. 439; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 439. (Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 391, 393, 527).
- Missouri Abuse and Neglect - HB 894; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - SB 573; Child Health - SB 449, 611, HB 995; Family Law - SB 499, 596; HB 903,



- 1440, 1492; Public Assistance - HB 899, SB 449. (Child Support Enforcement - HB 1440).
- Nebraska Abuse and Neglect - L.B. 1184; Child Health - L.B. 431; Child Welfare - L.B. 1184; Juvenile Justice - L.B.s 447, 1184; Youth At Risk - L.B. 447.
- New Hampshire Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 71, 212; Child Welfare - Chaps. 74, 212, 216; General Children, Youth, and Family - Chap. 243; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 11, 18, 212. (Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 33, 101, 119, 249, 270).
- New Jersey Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 6, 7.
- New Mexico Abuse and Neglect - Chap. 57; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 83, 87; Family Law - Chap. 57; General Children, Youth, and Family - Chaps. 57, 83; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 57; Youth at Risk - Chap. 91. (Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 26).
- New York Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 32, 39, 65, 67, 225, 268, 362, 455, 582, 694, 707; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chap. 533; Child Health - Chaps. 479, 799; Child Mental Health - Chaps. 43, 479; Child Welfare - Chaps. 43, 237, 254, 363, 538, 559, 582, 697, 725; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 95, 133, 163, 237, 363, 451, 452, 479, 582; Public Assistance - Chaps. 266, 695; Substance Abuse and Control - Chaps. 223, 237, 356, 731, 799; Youth At Risk - Chap. 546. (Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 41).
- North Carolina Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 900, 923; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 900, 904, 923, 1024; Child Health - Chap. 900; Child Welfare - Chaps. 900, 941; General Children, Youth, and Family - Chap. 900; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 842; Substance Abuse and Control - Chap. 900; Youth at Risk - Chaps. 900, 991.
- Ohio Abuse and Neglect - H. 244; Juvenile Justice - S. 37, H. 198. (Child Support Enforcement - S. 10).
- Oklahoma Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 265, 273; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chaps. 13, 228, HCR 1075; Child Health - Chaps. 13, 123, 249, 273; Child Mental Health - Chaps. 277, 298, 307; Child Welfare - Chaps. 63, 286; Family Law - Chap. 286; Juvenile Justice - Chaps. 5, 39, 55, 63, 170, 286; Substance Abuse and Control - Chaps. 5, 123, 170, SJR 45; Youth at Risk - Chap. 286. (Child Support Enforcement - Chaps. 153, 251).
- Oregon Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 386, 932 (carried over from 1991 summary).
- Pennsylvania Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Act 75; Child Health - Acts 35, 86; Child Welfare - Act 34.



Rhode Island	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - Chaps. 84, 206, 309; <u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Chaps. 162, 163, 311; <u>Child Health</u> - Chaps. 340, 427; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Chaps. 206, 244, 309, 340, 397, 427; <u>Family Law</u> - Chaps. 244, 246, 259, 317; <u>Juvenile Justice</u> - Chaps. 164, 259, 380; <u>Public Assistance</u> - Chap. 109.
South Carolina	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - Acts 291, 412, 433, 448, 481; <u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Act 315; <u>Child Health</u> - Act 292; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Acts 261, 265, 448, 476; <u>General Children, Youth, and Family</u> - CR790, JR 1210; <u>Public Assistance</u> - Act 292. (<u>Child Support Enforcement</u> - Acts 297, 476).
South Dakota	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - Chaps. 154, 181, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188; <u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Chap. 129; <u>Child Health</u> - Chap. 129; <u>Child Mental Health</u> - Chaps. 129, 194, 195; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Chaps. 154, 180, 181, 183, 184, 194, 195; <u>Family Law</u> - Chap. 200; <u>Juvenile Justice</u> - Chaps. 159, 183, 217; <u>Public Assistance</u> - Chap. 197; <u>Substance Abuse and Control</u> - Chaps. 168, 217; <u>Youth At Risk</u> - Chap. 131. (<u>Child Support Enforcement</u> - Chap. 182).
Tennessee	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - Chaps. 833, 887; <u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Chaps. 490, 825, 833, 963; <u>Child Health</u> - Chaps. 887, 990; <u>Child Mental Health</u> - Chaps. 490, 981; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Chaps. 246, 587, 887, 901, 963, 994; <u>Family Law</u> - Chaps. 963, 969; <u>General Children, Youth, and Family</u> - Chaps. 888, 981, 990; <u>Juvenile Justice</u> - Chaps. 704, 802, 887; <u>Public Assistance</u> - Chaps. 860, 970; <u>Substance Abuse and Control</u> - Chap. 700; <u>Youth At Risk</u> - Chaps. 772, 949, 990. (<u>Child Support Enforcement</u> - Chap. 969).
Utah	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - Chaps. 16, 167, 185, 192, 213, 251, 253; <u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Chap. 97; <u>Child Health</u> - Chap. 131; <u>Child Mental Health</u> - Chap. 16; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Chaps. 8, 16, 167, 184, 211, 213, 221, 253; <u>Family Law</u> - Chaps. 98, 117, 158; <u>General Children, Youth, and Family</u> - Chaps. 16, 69; <u>Juvenile Justice</u> - Chaps. 16, 213; <u>Public Assistance</u> - Chap. 114; <u>Youth at Risk</u> - Chaps. 57, 113. (<u>Child Support Enforcement</u> - Chaps. 158, 160, 253).
Vermont	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - Acts 141, 159; <u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Act 159; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Act 169; <u>Family Law</u> - Act 245; <u>Juvenile Justice</u> - Act 169. (<u>Child Support Enforcement</u> - Act 245).
Virginia	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - Chaps. 173, 214, 234, 742, 745, 886; <u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Chap. 661; <u>Child Health</u> - Chaps. 159, 166, 172, 405, 407, 771; <u>Child Mental Health</u> - Chaps. 539, 771; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Chaps. 502, 607, 688, 728, 732, 837, 869, 880; <u>Family Law</u> - Chaps. 554, 585, 742; <u>General Children, Youth, and Family</u> - Chaps. 778, 837, 880; <u>Juvenile Justice</u> - Chaps. 441, 484, 502, 508, 509, 539, 542, 547, 565, 701; <u>Substance Abuse and Control</u> - Chaps. 428, 708, 736, 833; <u>Youth At Risk</u> - Chaps. 837, 880. (<u>Child Support Enforcement</u> - Chaps. 79, 199, 516, 527, 554, 716, 860, 867).
Washington	<u>Abuse and Neglect</u> - Chaps. 178, 179; <u>Child Care/Early Childhood Education</u> - Chap. 198; <u>Child Health</u> - Chap. 179; <u>Child Mental Health</u> - Chaps. 198, 205; <u>Child Welfare</u> - Chaps. 205, 214; <u>General Children, Youth, and Family</u> - Chaps. 198, 205; <u>Juvenile Justice</u> - Chap. 205; <u>Substance Abuse and Control</u> - Chap. 205; <u>Youth At Risk</u> - Chaps. 198, 205.



- West Virginia Abuse and Neglect - Chaps. 51, 52; Child Health - Chap. 57; Child Welfare - Chap. 52, HCR 21; Family Law - Chaps. 52, 53, 54; Juvenile Justice - Chap. 35; Youth at Risk - Chap. 60. (Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 54).
- Wisconsin Abuse and Neglect - Chap. 276; Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Act 275; Child Health - Chap. 123; Child Welfare - Acts 191, 276; Family Law - Acts 191, 276; Juvenile Justice - Acts 171, 213, 253, 276, 319; Public Assistance - Chaps. 313, 322; Substance Abuse and Control - Act 171. (Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 322).
- Wyoming Child Care/Early Childhood Education - Chap. 65; Child Health - Chap. 64; Child Welfare - Chap. 84. (Child Support Enforcement - Chap. 84).



CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES PROGRAM

NCSL's Children, Youth, and Families Program is designed to meet the needs of state legislatures in developing policy and programs related to children and families. The following services are available at no cost to legislators and staff:

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For more information, call or write Shelley Smith, program manager, Children, Youth, and Families Program, National Conference of State Legislatures, 1560 Broadway, Suite 700, Denver, Colorado 80202, (303) 830-2200.

1992 State Legislative Summary: Children, Youth, and Family Issues

This publication is a compendium of laws affecting children and youth that were enacted by the 50 states, commonwealths, and territories in the 1992 legislative session. Topic areas include child abuse and neglect, child care/early childhood education, child health, child mental health, child welfare, family law, juvenile justice, public assistance, substance abuse and youth at risk.



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